WEATHER DATA-APPEAR ON PAGE 12

No. 30,914

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

ESTABLISHED 1887

PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1982

U.S. Forecast Sees Surge in GNP, but 'al & High Jobless Rate

By Jonathan Fuerbringer New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The Reagan administration, in its midyear eco-nomic forecast to be released soon, has a relatively optimistic outlook for growth for the rest of this year and next, but still predicts untenployment will be over 9 percent at the end of 1982 and will average just below 8.5 percent in 1983, ad-

ministration economists said.

At the same time, a leveling off of the inflation rate at about 6.5 percent is foreseen for this year

The outlook, which is close to an administration forecast made earlier this year, is more optimistic than predictions by many private forecasters, who have been scaling back their hopes for the recovery next year as interest rates remain

high. Several administration officials acknowledged Samiday that the administration did not make major revisions in its economic outlook because any downward revision would raise the projected deficits in the budget resolution Congress approved last month.

Impact on Budget Process Congress was barely able last month to approve a 1983 budget resolution with a deficit of \$103.9 billion, because many conservatives wanted to hold the figure under \$100 billion. An official said that raising the estimates for the deficits now would make it even more difficult for Congress to ap-

creases to implement the resolution's guidelines. The administration will not undertake a thorough review of the economic outlook until fall, when work begins on the fiscal 1984

prove the spending ents and tax in-

budget, one official said. The administration took the same approach on its midyear economic review last year. The release of the July, 1981, review came just weeks before Congress was to vote on the president's tax cuts.

Although there were signs the economy was not going to match the optimistic forecast the administration laid out in the beginning of 1981, the economic forecast was barely touched, and projections that included a balanced bridget by 1984 were not disturbed. Officials acknowledge this was done to FACE is prevent an undermining of support FOR MC for the president's tax cut, which LASSIM would have added to the deficits.

About a month later, when the president signed the tax cut, administration economists acknowl-edged that deficits were growing and that the hope for a balanced budget was fading.

According to administration officials, the new forecast will show the gross national product, after adjustment for inflation, rising between 4 and 5 percent for the last two quarters of this year and through 1983.

The unemployment rate: which was at a post-World War II record of 9.5 percent in June, is not expected to decline much before the congressional elections in November or before the end of the year. The average unemployment rate for the last three months of the year, an official said, is projected to be just over 9 percent. Average unemployment for all of 1983 is expected to be "just a shade below 8.5 percent," he added.

On inflation, the forecast will show the implicit price deflator, which is considered to be a more accurate inflation measure than the closely watched Consumer Price Index, at an annual average of about 6.5 percent for 1983.

One of the most optimistic as-sumptions in the forecast, an official said, is the outlook on interest rates. While he would not give the exact figures, he acknowledged that these numbers approximate the economic outlook agreed to in April by the negotiators for the ad-ministration and Congress before compromise talks on the budget broke down

These figures assume the rates on three month Treasury bills, now at 12 percent, will fall sharply to just under 9 percent in 1984, and to just under 7 percent in 1985. Many private and government economists contend this projection is far too optimistic. By contrast, many private econ-

omists have cut their growth rate predictions for 1983 and 1984 to less than 4 percent. The most recent forecast by Chase Econometries, an economic consulting firm, predicts the GNP will grow at an annual average rate of 3.7 percent in 1983 and 3.8 percent in 1984.

Chase also predicts unemployment will average 8.8 percent in 1983 and fall to an average of 7.8 ercent in 1984. However, Chase's inflation forecast is slightly more optimistic than the administration's, with the

price deflator averaging 5.9 per-cent in 1983 and 6.5 percent in

Slower Recovery Envisaged

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. (LAT) — Larry M. Speakes, the White House deputy press secretary, said Saturday that in spite of public optimism on the economy. actinitistration officials realize that recovery this year may be slower than previously predicted.

the higher levels, the economy may not be as robust as we anticipated," Mr. Speakes said.

He said that administration officials saw the first signs of an upswing two or three months ago, but that interest rates have continued to hold the economy down.

Mr. Reagan has no plans to modify his economic policies before the November congressional elections, Mr. Speakes added.

Stockman Sees Improvement

WASHINGTON (UPI) - Budget Director David A. Stockman has said that unemployment will be "a lot lower" by the 1984 presidential election

"Nobody wants unemployment to rise," Mr. Stockman said in the current issue of U.S. News and World Report. "It's simply part of the unfortunate, but temporarily mavoidable, process of repairing the economy."



A police chaplain, the Rev. Peter Rogers, administers last rites to a victim of the Pan Am crash.



Firemen and rescue workers examine the wreckage near New Orleans International Airport.

Pan Am Jet Crashes in a Suburb Of New Orleans; 153 Are Killed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW ORLEANS - A Pan American World Airways jet crashed in a residential area just after taking off from New Orleans, killing all 145 persons on board

and eight on the ground. The crash Friday was the second worst single-plane accident in U.S. airline operations, following the May 25, 1979, crash of a DC-10 at O'Hare International Airport in Chicago in which 275 persons

The Boeing 727 had stopped over in New Orleans on a flight from Miami to Las Vegas and San

It crashed into the suburb of Kenner, two miles (3.2 kilometers) east of the takeoff runway at New Orleans International Airport, heavily damaging a four-square-block area. More than a dozen houses were destroyed by fire.

Witnesses said that it was raining at the time of the crash and that there were thunderstorms in But officials of the National

Transportation Safety Board, which is investigating the accident, discounted reports that the plane might have been struck by lighting. Patricia Goldman, vice chair-

man of the safety board, said Sunday that the first 25 eyewitnesses to be interviewed agreed that the plane had not been hit by light-

She said that flashes reported by some observers might have been from power lines that the plane hit

Miss Goldman said that two inflight data recorders were recovered Saturday from the plane's tail section, but that a recording of conversation between the plane's captain and the control tower revealed nothing unusual.

Pan Am said there were 13g passengers and a crew of seven aboard the Boeing. Virtually every seat was occupied on the plane, a late model known as a Dash-200. Local officials said eight persons

died on the ground and that at least three others were hospitalized in serious or critical condition. Gov. David C. Treen said he planned to declare the neighbor-

hood a disaster area to help speed the restoration of services. "This is an awful tragedy, very, very grim and very depressing," be said. Gov. Treen called in National Guardsmen to help residents

whose homes were damaged. House Leveled

Victor Dean, a Pan Am employee who lives near the point where the Boeing 727 hit, said that the impact leveled a neighbor's house. He said that the neighbor had used his telephone to report that his wife and three young children had been inside the home.

A Kenner fire dispatcher said that the impact was accompanied by explosions and that debris was scattered over an area four blocks by six blocks.

It was the first major crash of a U.S. airliner since Jan. 13, when an Air Florida twin-jet 737 crashed in a snowstorm just after taking off from Washington National Air-port. Seventy-four passengers and crew members were killed as well as four persons who were on a bridge that the plane struck.

Last Tuesday, a Soviet Aeroflot llyushin-62, a four-engine jet, crashed after taking off from Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport, killing an estimated 90 persons.

A possible explanation for the crash, aviation experts said, was wind shear," an atmospheric condition that can exert violent downward pressure on planes that pass near storm cells.

gines apparently stopped before the plane hit the ground, which ex-perts said could have resulted if the plane had passed through extremely heavy rains.
Whatever disabled the Pan Am

jet, its ability to recover would have been impeded because it was carrying a full load of passengers and fuel for its flight to Las Vegas. A safety board official confirmed that USAir canceled a

flight that had been scheduled to

take off just before the Pan Am plane. The reason for the cancella-The Pan Am crash came at a time when the airline has been hit

husiness could determine whether the carrier can remain solvent. Pan

New Cease-Fire in Beirut Halts Intense Fighting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BEIRUT — Israeli and Palestinian forces fought their heaviest artillery and rocket duels Sunday over West Beirut in the five-weekold war, but the guns fell silent at nightfall under another U.S.-ar-ranged cease-fire.

The shelling was so intense that negotiators were unable to travel to meetings, but Lebanon's state radio reported that the U.S. team nanaged to get agreement on a cease-fire after the Lebanese premier, Shafiq al-Wazzan, pleaded for intervention to "Stop this mad bombardment." He said that Beirut "is being destroyed piece-

Police said that at least 52 per-sons were killed and 135 wounded as barrages of artillery shells fell in the western sector of the capital. Shells also fell in East Beirut.

Huge fires were burning out of control in an abandoned luxury hotel on Beirut's southern beach and in the Chatilla camp near the command headquarters of Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

U.S. and Lebanese mediators were unable to meet Sunday to dis-cuss the Arafat plan for a military disengagement as shells fell near their mansions in Moslem West Beirut and the Christian suburbs of Baabda and Yarze, five miles (eight kilometers) east of the city. The shelling began at mid-morning and lasted into evening.

Israeli shells and rockets landed almost continuously in widespread areas of West Beirut, where an es-timated 6,000 Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas are be-sieged with about half a million Lehanese and Palestinian civilians. Lebanese state and privately owned radio stations appealed to the civil defense corps and fire hrigades on both sides of the line that splits Beirut into Moslem western and Christian eastern sections to belp fight the fires and rescue victims from devastated buildings.

The Palestinians fought back with mortar fire and salvos of rockets fired from multiple-tube

An Israeli military camp near Baabda took a direct rocket hit, and a thick column of black smoke and four or five hurnt-out trucks could be seen. In Tel Aviv, the milwere wounded.

Hospital Hit

A government hospital in Baab-da was also hit by three 120mm rockets, causing damage but no casualties. At the nearby presidential palace, guards ran for cover as 11 mortar shells crashed into the palace terrace and garden. They smashed windows and set aftre a hus in the motor pool next door.

On Friday an agreement to end the moothloog war appeared in sight, with the PLO agreeing in principle to Israel's demand that it should leave Lehanon, Syria looked to be the most likely destioation for the guerrillas.

But then the Syrian government announced that although it might allow the PLO leadership to set up its headquarters in Damascus, it had no room for the thousands of PLO fighters.

said a trip to Damascus by Morris ed by Sept. 23.

Draper, the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state, had failed to persuade Syria to change its mind. The Syrian refusal left the nego-dations in Beirut marking time, with no meetings scheduled be-

Documents indicate that Asian and African mercenaries are fighting with the PLO. Page 2.

tween Lebanese leaders and U.S. officials or PLO leaders.

However, Mr. Wazzan was pre-paring to convey to U.S. envoy Philip C. Habib a new disengage-ment plan proposed by Mr.

The 11-point blueprint, which Mr. Arafat described as his "final bottom line," calls for the early deployment of a peacekeeping force Beirut's western half to enforce the 10 other articles, the independent Beirut oewspaper an-Nahar re-

This reflected France's agreement on Saturday to supply troops that would separate the withdrawing Palestinians from their Israeli and Christian foes. Earlier, the United States had suggested the force take up positions only after a

PLO withdrawal.
Other articles in the oew Arafat plan include a total cease-fire, and an Israeli pullback from current positions surrounding Beirut si-multaneously with a PLO with-drawal from West Beirut into neighboring refugee camps and an international guarantee of the PLO's safety in these camps, the

oaper said. Once the mutual withdrawals are completed, the PLO would en-ter into talks with the Lebanese government to complete details of the PLO evacuation from the Lebanon hy land under the supervision of the disengagement force, the Arafat plan proposes.

Begin Is Said to Study Beirut Military Options

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Aenachem Begin is studying military alternatives to force Palestinian guerrillas from Beirut after having received pessimistic reports on the progress of negotiations to solve the problem peacefully, a Cabinet source said Sunday, The source said the Cabinet had

been told at its routine meeting Sunday that no progress was being made at negotiations conducted by Philip C. Habib, the U.S. envoy to the Middle East.

A number of ministers complained that Israel was receiving misleading information about results of the talks," the source told reporters. "These ministers re-called that Mr. Habih had said he expected the Palestinian terrorists

to start getting out of Beirut either today or tomorrow." "It now also appears we were misled to believe the terrorists had agreed to drop demands for continued presence in Beirut even afsaid. "We assume Mr. Habib has been misled by those conducting direct negotiations with the terror-

The United States has had no direct contacts with the guerrillas but has used Lebanese politicians as go-betweens

The Middle East affairs editor of state-run television, Ehud Ya'ari, now in East Beirut, reported Saturday that the Habib plan also calls for a phased Syrian-Isracli withdrawal to follow immediately and for Lebanese Army regu-lars to move into the vacated areas with the help of a multinational force, which is to include troops from the United States, France and Canada.

Mr. Habib bopes that the Lebanese parliament can be convened in West Beirut by mid-August to elect a new president, Mr. Ya'ari said. Under the Lebanese constitu-Lebanese government sources tion a new president must be electIsrael has been saying for two weeks that it insists on a speedy removal of the guerrillas from Beirut, Each Cahinet meeting has ended with intimations, official or unofficial, that Israel would wait no more than a few days.

The source said the guerrillas by stalling at the talks and shelling our forces ohviously want to turn the conflict into a long drawnout war of attrition, a situation Israel will not tolerate.

Immediately after the Cabinet meeting, Dan Meridor, Cabinet secretary, had reported, "The negotiations are going on, but time is toot unlimited."

Mr. Meridor said "nothing yet has been decided" on an Israeli deadline for the guerrillas' depar-ture from Beirut. The Israeli media reported that Mr. Habib had set Aug. 1 as "an informal target date" for reaching a settlement.

There is widespread opposition to an invasion of Beirut, because of the casualties the Israelis would m m nouse-to-non ighting and the international criticism it wnuld come under.

An opinion poll of 1,164 Israelis conducted by the Dahaf Research Institute, published Sunday in the daily Yedioth Ahronoth, found that two out of three Israelis are against invading the Lebanese cap-ital. It said 83 percent support the war, but 68 percent are against carrying it into Beirut. The military command reported

28 Israeli soldiers had been wounded in exchanges of cannon and rocket fire Sunday. Eleven others were injured in fighting Fri-day and Saturday, the army said.

Six Lebanese children were killed and 18 injured when the truck in which they were traveling struck a mine in central Lebanon, the military command said. The truck, carrying 50 children, hit the mine in the Bekaa Valley, about 27 miles (43 kilometers) north of the



ITALY WINS WORLD CUP - Marco Tardelli, right, kicks the ball past West German defender Bernd Förster, to score Italy's second goal in the final of the World Cup in Madrid Sunday night. Italy won, 3-1, for its first World Cup championship since 1938. Page 13.

INSIDE

■ OPEC's production and pricing agreement effectively collapsed when oil ministers failed to decide how to manage overproduction and underpricing by some members.

■ With their desire to develop and modernize the country, Chinese are more than simply curious as they question visiting Americans, Europeans and Japanese. Xenophobia still runs deep, but there is increasing realization that the country will have to learn from foreigners in order to advance. Page 2.

A study published by the Institute of Foreign Policy Analysis in Washington advocates withdrawing most United States ground forces from Europe and South Korea and relying more on sea power to defend American interests abroad. The

to reduce American forces in Europe and Asia and to make Europeans and Asians assume more responsibility for their defense. ■ The Reagan administration is considering a

study reflects a spreading sentiment in Congress

proposal to let Japan and West Germany finance and participate in a full-scale test of a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant in South Carolina capable of producing weapons-usable plutonium, the Energy Department said. The proposed "cold test" of the Barnwell reprocessing plant - which would begin in late September and run for about 10 days would not involve any fission products, but would demonstrate how safeguards at the plant would function if it were turning out plutonium that could be used in making nuclear bombs. Page 3.

U.S. Soldier **Takes Tank** On Rampage

Driver Killed, 4 Hurt In West German City

MANNHEIM, West Germany

— A 50-ton U.S. Army tank careened through central Mannheim on Saturday, scattering shoppers in a pedestrian mail and causing damage estimated at 2 million Deutsche marks (\$800,000), police said.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatche

The M-60 tank finally plunged off a bridge and landed upside down in 15 feet (about five meters) of water in the Neckar River. The driver, an unidentified 20-year-old U.S. Army private, was found dead, apparently drowned, inside the vehicle Sunday when it was hauled from the river.

His identity was being withheld until his family could be notified. An army spokesman said there was no explanation of why he had taken the tank and gone on the rampage.

Mannheim police said four persons were injured, one seriously. An American sergeant who jumped onto the tank to try to stop it dislocated his shoulder when he was thrown off the vehicle.

Lock Broken

The incident began Saturday afternoon, a U.S. statement said. The soldier, on his way to guard duty, went to his unit's vehicle pool and gave the security guard the necessary papers to get in, the statement said.

Then he apparently broke the lock on one of the haich covers to get into the tank which he normally was assigned to drive; and set off, plowing through a fence and driving onto a main highway leadmg into Mannheim, the statement Once in the city, he wrecked a

streetcar and damaged sidewalks and overhead power lines, 14 automobiles and three light posts. Then he moved the tank onto the Neckar bridge but, when military policemen appeared at both ends of the bridge, he reversed gears and the tank crashed through the bridge railings into the river.

At a news conference Sunday. U.S. Army officials said that when the tank was caught on the bridge the driver appeared to swing the main gun around as though aiming at military police. But they said that in line with regulations for tanks not in use, the vehicle, although carrying a normal load of

ammunition, was without its firing Brig. Gen. Eugene Cromartie of the U.S. 8th Infantry Division said

A tank is lifted from the Neckar River after a soldier's rampage in Mannheim, West Germany.

the driver managed to get the vehicle off the army base despite claborate safety precautions. "We know we can protect ourselves from the outside. Now we

have to learn to protect ourselves from the inside," he said, adding that "irrational acts" can never fully be controlled.

Fuel Leakage Ruled Out Two attempts by American forces to heave the tank from the muddy river bed failed Saturday night. West German rescue teams with a heavy barge crane finally succeeded in lifting the tank onto land about 24 hours after it sank,

John Gergulis, commander of the 3d Brigade, to which the pri-

at a major tram intersection. The destroyed streetcar was valned at \$300,000. "It was a miracle

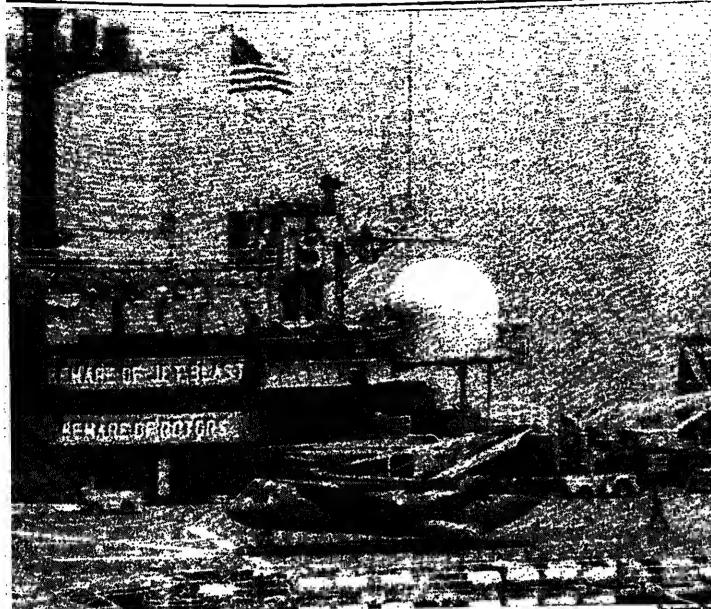
Organization statutes is bable for civil damage caused by the incident, Gen. Cromartie said.

vate was attached, said there was no danger that diesel fuel from the M-60 leaked into the river since the vehicle's fuel tanks were tightly Streetcar traffic came to a halt for two hours Saturday after the

no one in the streetcar was injured," a police officer said. Damage claims will be examined by West German officials and handed to the U.S. Army, which under North Atlantic Treaty

tion was unclear. tank rammed overhead power lines by severe economic problems. Some industry observers have said that this year's holiday-season

> Am has been faced with extraordinary expenditures connected with its merger with National Airlines in 1980. In the merger, Pan Am acquired domestic routes that it felt it needed to feed passengers to its nternational runs.



The U.S. helicopter carrier Guam, part of the 6th Fleet, was about 50 miles from Beirut on Sunday.

Reagan Policy Course for Lebanon Aftermath Holds Prospect of Reaching Key Mideast Goals

By Bernard Gwertzman New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Amid the carnage and chaos of the Lebanon crisis, the Reagan administration may have happened on a course that, while full of obvious risks, holds out the prospect of some windfalls for U.S. objectives not anticipated when Israel invaded Lebanon more than a month ago.

Much depends on the negotiations being conducted in Beirut by the administration's special envoy, Philip C. Habib. If he proves the skeptics wrong and devises a for-mula acceptable to all parties — Israel, the several Lebanese politi-cal factions, the Palestine Liberation Organization and Syria -then the United States could find itself with the most promising opportunity for negotiations since the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty

If he fails, and the Israelis give up on diplomacy and decide to annibilate the PLO forces in West Beirut, then the United States could find itself being blamed for sanctioning the inevitable bloodshed. In the uproar over such military action, Washington could be left without much leverage on future Middle East developments.

Mr. Habib's diplomatic efforts have been all the more remarkable because they have taken place at a time when the administration's foreign policy often seemed to lack focus and was torn by internal dis-

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

palace outside Alcih in the wealthy suburbs of Beirut, surrounded by

retainers who are always at hand

to light his cigarettes, Prince Feisal

Majid Arslan, leader of the more conservative of Lebanon's two

Druze factious, spoke approvingly

said the prince, who wore a pale pink suit over a bright pink shirt.

"There is no other solution,"

About the future, he said: "We

will have to wait. We hope the Is-

raelis won't do the same as the

other armies who came to give us

hope for peace. Our hopes were disappointed." His retainers nod-

ded assent while clicking their wor-

The prince commands the loyal-

ty of about half the Lebanese

members of the Druze religion, an offshoot of Islam. He said that af-

ter the Israelis had driven Pales-

of the Israeli invasion.

BEIRUT - On the pario of his

agreements. Alexander M. Haig Jr., who had been directing Middle East policy, resigned as secretary of state in the middle of the crisis,

in part over his perception that William P. Clark, the national se-**NEWS ANALYSIS**

curity adviser, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Vice President Bush were conspiring to sabotage his efforts.

Without the benefit of foreign policy experience, George P. Shultz, Mr. Haig's designated successor, will be thrust into the Middle East maze this week when he undergoes questioning at his confirmation hearings. Among the questions Mr. Shultz will surely be asked is whether his business connections in the Arab world as chief officer of the Bechtel Group Inc. have given him a pro-Arab bias. As in 1973, the new opportuni-

ties for U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East have resulted from a local upheaval. In 1973, President Anwar Sadat engineered the Egyptian-Syrian attack on Israel to produce an atmosphere conducive to an eventual political settlement and recovery of land lost by Egypt to Israel in the previous war.

If an agreement is worked out by Mr. Habib, the United States has promised to contribute 800 to 1,000 troops to an international (partly French) force that would protect the departing Palestinians

Lebanese military under the com-

mand of a strong president.

Prince Feisal said President Elias Sarkis should ask the leaders of

all the many religious and political factions in Lebanon to meet with

him. He said the president should then tell them, "He who wants to, shake hands with me, and I am

ready to make a strong govern-

The Druze leader smiled when

asked what those who did not shake hands would do. He said it

had even proved impossible to arrange a meeting between Lebanon's two major Druze leaders. He

said Walid Jumblat, head of the leftist faction, "won't come out of

"If all the foreigners are out of Lebanon, in less than a day, in two

hours, the Lebanese will manage themselves," Prince Feisal said.

"Outsiders are Lebanon's disease.

West Beirut" to meet him.

from the Israelis and the remaining Palestinians from Lebanese Christian militias. Once a settlement was in place, the following scenario would not be out of the question in coming months:

Mr. Reagan, in consultation with Mr. Shultz, would declare peace in the Middle East as the administration's highest priority, and a prominent American, perhaps even Henry A. Kissinger, would be appointed as special negotiator.

No longer having a Palestinian military threat on its borders, Israel would be asked by Washington to carry out its Camp David pledge to negotiate seriously with Egypt to conclude a self-govern-ment agreement for the 1.3 million Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Those talks for a five-year interim administration have been deadlocked for more than two years, largely be-cause of Israeli intransigence.

Doubts on Israel

Critics of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government believe that Israel will never negotiate seriously for Palestinian autonomy because it wants to incorporate the West Bank into Israel. But in the aftermath of Lebanon, Mr. Begin may feel under pressure to repair relations with both Washington and Cairo. To do so, he must show more diplomatic flexibility, partic-

nese factions kept smiling. But the

prince and his advisers said they did not know how long Israeli troops should stay to assure stabil-

ity. "That depends," he said.
Asked why Lebanese who want-

ed the ouster of Palestinians and

Syrians from their country were re-

lying on the Israeli army to do the

work, the prince shrugged, But the Rev. Joseph Touames, a prominent member of the Maron-

ite Church, Lebanon's largest

Christian group, responded vehe-mently, "Because the Palestinians

have robbed our army of its digni-

ferentiate between the Lebanese and the Arabs. None do so with

more fervor than a group led by two widely published and respect-ed poets, Said Akl and May Murr, who consider the people of Leba-

Many Christian intellectuals dif-

ularly if he is to persuade his many critics in the U.S. Congress to supply the economic wherewithal to pay for Israel's latest war, and the costs of maintaining U.S. forces in

As unilateral steps to improve relations, Mr. Begin could stop dismissing Palestinian mayors in the West Bank and establishing new Jewish settlements there.

In the Palestinian camp, the weakening of the PLO as a military force will probably produce divergent approaches. Some factions may push for a return to reliance on terrorism, but others may try to turn defeat into a political victory by seeking enhanced international standing. Some leaders may seek U.S. recognition, even if this means publicly accepting Israel's right to exist.

Reagan Still Offering Troops

WASHINGTON (AP) - Presiwary of sending U.S. troops in Lebanon but that he would do so "if it was essential to bringing peace." But Mr. Reagan told reporters aboard Air Force One that the Lebanese government still has not made a "formal invitation."

Their movement has an armed

faction known as the Guards of

the Cedars. Mr. Akl, the leader of

the force, said he had 4,000 fighters under his command. The

guards have recently discovered n

On her first visit to Israel last

week, Mrs. Murr met with Prime

Minister Menachem Begin for 45

minutes. An informed Israeli

source said the Begin government would sponsor a tour of Europe by Mrs. Murr during which she would

twins of civilization, to which the

world owes almost the entirety of its civilization," said Mrs. Murr, 52, who teaches history at Leba-

nese University and the Lebanese

Mr. Akl, 70, said, "We are hap-

py that the Israeli Army has come to do this heroic labor." He said the invaders were "cleaning Leba-

"Israel and Lebanon are two

sense of kinship with Israel.

expound her views.

Military Academy.

Papers Seized by Israelis in Lebanon Say PLO Hired Mercenaries and Trained in Eastern Bloc

By Bernard Weinraub New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Israel has given U.S. intelligence officials ruments and other information obtained in Lebanon indicating that mercenaries from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and various African nations were fighting with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

At the same time, the Israelis also gave U.S. officials an account of what they considered the surprisingly large stores of weapons seized by Israeli troops in Lebanon. Among those weapons, the Israelis said, were American M-16 rifles that had been sold to Saudi

Arabia. Copies of the documents, most of which were given to Bresident Reagan late last month by Prime Minister Menachem Begin, were made available here by Israeli offi-

The documents seem clearly designed to underline the Israeli contention that the PLO has emerged as an increasingly powerful mili-tary force with links to terrorist orpanizations and Eastern-bloc na-

List of 'Comrades'

The documents offer a glimpse into some of the PLO's relationships abroad. A diary found in Tyre, for example, said:
"The comrades from Malawi

started their studies [June 23].
"The comrades from South Africa have departed [May 16]. "Final exam for the El Salvador

course [February 26].

The comrades from Haiti started their studies [April 6]. "A five-member group arrived from Turkey [June 4]."

One battation list, seized in Si-don, lists the names, rank and military identification numbers of various Palestmian officers and the overseas training they received. Many attended military schools in the Soviet Union, China, Caba and Algeria. Other lists showed that numerous Palestinian troops took "sabotage" and anti-aircraft training in Pakistan, armor and engineering courses in India and airefense studies in Vietnam and

A State Department official, discussing the apparent use of foreign troops by the PLO, said the United States had already received "various reports" of this but had no direct confirmation. The official said the captured documents provided by the Israelis seemed

"perfectly authentic."
A ranking Israeli military official in Washington voiced "surprise" at the number of "foreigners" seized by the Israelis in Lebanon in recent weeks. Of the 6,000 captured, the officer said, about half were Palestinian.

Although many of the "foreigners" held Lebanese passports, there were said to be at least 400 men from Bangladesh, 60 from Pakistan, 50 from India and troops from Mauritania, Sudan, Niger, Mali, Somalia, Turkey, Sri Lanka,

Algeria, Syria, Jordan and Iraq. In Washington, Ambassador K.R. Narayanan of India said his government had seen reports that there were Indian mercenaries fighting with the PLO but denied it, and a spokesman for the Ban-gladesh Embassy said his govern-ment had "no knowledge" of Bengalis fighting with the PLO. A sen-ior official with the Pakistani En-bassy said, "We don't know whether this is accurate."

Economic Motive

Israeli officials said that the troops from other countries were paid monthly wages - the exact amounts are unknown — and Israeli officials speculated that economic, as opposed to ideological, motives spurred the troops to join the Palestinian forces.

"The PLO has a great deal of money to spend," an Israeli official said. "These people came mostly from poor countries. Here they received a salary, food and

Israeli officials denied newspa per reports that Germans and Italians linked to terrorist groups had been seized, although documents picked up at some base camps near Beirut indicated some Europeans had been trained there. There was no evidence of Americans working with the PLO, the Israelis said. Several documents focused in detail on attacks against Israeli

Peruvian Guerrillas Kill 2 United Press International

LIMA - Fifty commandogarbed men and women blew up a police station 150 miles (240 kiometers) east of Lima last week, killing two Civil Guards, authorities said. Guerrillas have been acrive in the area since March.

towns, and others cited the Pales-tinian strategy of placing troops in populated areas. One report, dated May 28, 1981, said:

"The built-up areas in the town of Sidon and surrounding villages are excellent areas for shelter. The trees enable complete camouflage and concealment for vehicles and personnel. Positions should be taken up in the built-up areas in Si-don, the refugee camps and villag-

Another message, sent from

"Artillery Corps Commander, Joint Forces, South," listed targets in Israel, the units that would perform artillery missions and how

many rounds were to be expended. The Israelis have told American officials that more than 4,000 tons Soviet-made ammunition, 12,000 rifles and handguns, 600 heavy weapons, including artillery, and 400 pieces of signal and com-munications equipment have been seized in recent weeks by Israeli troops at more than 100 storage

ments is described as a summar of talks between PLO officials and Soviet diplomats in Moscow, in-A. Gromyko. On the Palestinian side, the talks, which took place on Nov. 13, 1979, were led by an official named Abu Amar.

In the course of the talks the PLO official said that "no country except for Syria and Iraq, helps us" and that the Palestinians faced a "shortage of everything."

Israeli Soldiers Expressing Doubts About Military's Role in Lebanon

By William Branigin

BEIRUT - As Israeli invasion forces begin their second month in Lebanon, there are signs of doubts and concerns among some of the troops about Israel's military role Moslem foes.

According to two jumor officers, opposition in Israel to the involvement here — especially large anti-war demonstrations — is a major topic of conversation among the

Some Israeli soldiers also seem to be sensitive about accusations that they are inflicting heavy civilian casualties on the Lebanese population. And some reportedly are questioning whether this is re-ally a "defensive" war, as their leaders have told them.

No Loss of Discipline

However, there is no sign yet that anti-war sentiment in Israel or the troops' questions are affecting their discipline or ability to fight And the soldiers appear heartened by the generally welcoming atti-tude so far of the Lebanese Christians, in whose zone the Israelis have installed themselves around

A principal subject of debate among the soldiers, according to some who talked to reporters, is a recent demonstration of an esti-mated 50,000 people in Tel Aviv organized by the Peace Now move-

"My men are argning about it," said a 22-year-old first lieutenant guarding one of the crossing points into West Beirut. "They discuss it

He said he felt the organizers of such demonstrations "should wait until the fighting here is over. It's not nice to have that going on when you're fighting."

But he said, "My opinion is we won't find a solution by war. Even if we take over their side [West Beirut], it will leave many terrorists. They will start all over again somewhere else. You can't deny 5 million Palestinians. They have their own rights."
While he did not think Israeli

troops were afraid to assault West Beirut, he said, there was concern about potentially high casualties. "Every soldier thinks about it, especially if they see their friends get killed," he said.

Third Thoughts' "Of course the demonstrations

have an impact on everybody. said a 31-year-old medical officer named Moses. "We have second thoughts and third thoughts about

He added. "There's a feeling we're not fighting our war," a refcrence to the question of whether it is a defensive or offensive battle. Moses said he felt "ambivalent" about these questions and said he knew of no one who had refused to fight for political reasons.

Moses, a reserve officer from Jerusalem, said he took offense at suggestions by opponents of the Isi involvement in Lebanon that the Israeli troops were waging an "inhumane" war. He said there were strict instructions not to shoot at anyone who surrendered and that wounded Palestinians were well treated, often being sent to hospitals in Israel for special

Refusals to Bomb

He said there had been cases of Israeli pilots refusing to bomb their targets because they were in populated urban areas. He said a friend returned from one mission with his bomh racks still fully loaded. He was supposed to hit a Palestine Liberation Organization headquarters, Moses said, but there were too many civilians in the streets around the target.

The pilot was not punished, Moses said, because standing instructions permit flyers to refrain from bombing if they do not have a clear target

Moses expressed a suspicion re-portedly shared by others that the Israeli Army is being dragged into an internal Lebanese conflict, not only fighting Palestinian guerrillas but propping up Lebanese Chris-tian militiamen against their

"The Christians want us to do all the fighting while they just watch," he said. "I have no interest in having dead and wounded for these people. Let them solve their own problems."

A number of Israeli soldiers seemed curious about their enemy, frequently asking reporters if they had been to predominantly Moslem West Beirut, where an es-

10-1 timated 5.000 to 6.000 Palestinian guerrillas are trapped.

A young soot-smeared soldier assigned to a 175mm gun crew appeared eager to know how the other side feels about the war and whether it wants to continue fight

"I want to stop," he said. "I want to go home. Also, unkind remarks are occa-sionally uttered about Israeli leaders, notably the architect of the invasion, Defense Minister Ariel

Asked the other day if he was going into West Beirut, one soldier riding atop an armored personnel carrier yelled back, "Go ask the crazy fat man."

WORLD BRIEFS

Cambodian Rebels Form Coalition

BANGKOK - A three-party Cambodian coalition that has vowed to drive Vietnamese forces out of Cambodia has been established formally somewhere in the jungle of the western part of the country, the Khmer Rouge announced Sunday.

The coalition includes the Khmer Rouge, the Communist group deposed by the Vietnamese in 1979, which is led by Khieu Samphan; a nationalist front headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, a former head of state; and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, a non-Communist group led by former Premier Son Sam.

A broadcast announced that the formal signing had taken place at a secret location Friday and that Prince Sihanouk is president of the new coalition. Mr. Khieu Samphan is vice president in charge of foreign. affairs and Mr. Son Sann is premier, it said.

U.S. Senator Says Brezhnev Is Healthy

MOSCOW - Soviet officials say President Leonid L Brezhnev's health good and rumors of a Central Committee summer meeting to discuss his replacement are incorrect, U.S. Sen. Arlen Specter said Sunday.

"I think it was not said facetiously," said the Pennsylvania Republican, who is in Moscow on a weeklong visit, during a news conference at the residence of U.S. Ambassador Arthur H. Hartman. Asked to identify. the person who remarked on the subject almost never discussed by Soviet officials, Sen. Specter said he preferred not to identify his source. "It was an official of rank who would be expected to know," he added.

Russia Affirms Pipeline Commitment

MOSCOW - A senior Soviet commentator said Sunday that Moscow is determined to produce all the equipment for the controversial East-West gas pipeline in the face of U.S. trade sanctions.

Writing in the government newspaper Izvestia, Vikenty Matveyev said: "Our answer to Washington is the determination to manufacture all the necessary equipment for the western Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline. Such commitments are unw being taken by work collectives at rallies and meetings being held at many mills and factories of our count.

U.K. Rail Union to Continue Strike

LONDON - Union leaders for 20,000 striking train engineers said Sunday that their membership was determined to continue its strike for a second week, despite British Rails threats to close down the national rail network later this week unless the strikers resume work.

Ray Buckton, leader of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engi-

neers and Firemen, said also that every local meeting held Sunday was manimous in favor of continuing the strike.

A British Rail spokesman said about 7 percent of the drivers reported for work Sunday, slightly less than the average of 10 percent in the first week of the dispute, which centers on the union's objections to British Rails move to 7- to 9-hour work shifts.

Italy's Austerity Program Approved

ROME - Premier Giovanni Spadolini secured another reprieve for his shaky five-party coalition Sunday when the upper house of the legislature approved his economic austerity program in a confidence vote.

The 164-108 vote came after the Christian Democrats, the coalition's

largest party, gave grudging assent Saturday to the government plans. But there was no mention of the issue that threatened to split the coalition — a decision by public sector employers to withdraw from a longstanding wage indexation agreement

Mr. Spadolini, who does not want to antagonize the unions has asked the public sector to reconsider the decision, which was supported by the Christian Democrats. Mr. Spadolini is a Republican.

Chinese Warn of Threat to U.S. Ties

PEKING — China's official news agency said Sunday that conserva-tive groups in the United States were trying to force a break in Chinese-

The dispatch from the Washington correspondent of the agency broke several weeks of silence in the Chinese media on the dispute over U.S. sales of weapons to Taiwan. It said conservative lobbyists in Washington gave the impression "they would not stop until the Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations were broken

off." It said they were trying to use the changeover at the State Department and the upcoming fall elections as an opportunity to exert pressure, on President Reagan.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

'How Big Is the Rice Ration?' — China's Curiosity About the West Grows

By Michael Parks Los Angeles Times Service

CHENGDU, China - "If Americans are so rich, why do they eat so many potatoes?"
No answer was really adequate to bridge the cultural differences reflected by this Chinese

college student's question.

In China, rice and wheat are what people want — grain is four-fifths of their diet — and potatoes are just to keep poor peasants from starving. So to Chinese, most of whom envisage the United States as the land of closure, it is only natural to ask why Ameriplenty, it is only natural to ask why Americans eat potatoes at all.

"Well," the student said, digesting a long explanation about different tastes, cultures and climates, "just how much is your rice ration in the United States? Or is it a potato

No Potato Ministry

The idea that rice and potatoes are not rationed in the United States is difficult to accept, for in China the distribution of all important commodities is controlled by the

"But how can you be sure there will be

enough potatoes for everyone?" the 22-year-

A Prince of the Druze Salutes Israeli Invasion

tinians and Syrians from Lebanon, the leisurely discussion involving power should be given to a strong members of various rightist Leba-

Rightist Seeks Power for Lebanese Military Under a Strong President

old student asked. Again he found it difficult to understand that there is no potato ministry in the United States and that, for the most part, American farmers grow what they want to grow. "I guess that America is not very much like China," the student finally concluded.

Differences in Regulation

With their desire to develop and modernize the country. Chinese are more than simply curious as they compare themselves and way they live and work with Americans, Europeans and Japanese. Xenophobia still runs deep in China, but there is increasing realization that the country will have to learn

from foreigners if it is to advance. A senior police officer in Shanghai asked how the bousehold registration system works in the United States. In China, this hukou system is used to keep track of the country's billion people, record their births, marriages and deaths, limit their migration and en-

force countless regulations. The officer found it difficult to believe that there is relatively little personal regula-

tion of Americans' lives — and that many complain about even that.

non of the Palestinian dirt.'

'If we contented ourselves with simply keeping vital statistics and issuing drivers' censes and such, we would lose control," he said. "I don't mean political control, but so-cial control. And in a city of 11 million like Shanghai this would bring chaos."

The mobility of Americans surprises, even startles, Chinese, for when the Chinese move it is likely that they have been moved by the

Told that the average American family moves every four or five years, a 34-year-old mechanical engineer here in Chengdu asked: "Why does the government do that? Doesn't

it make people angry?"

Familiar only with China's system of state-assigned jobs and housing, he found it difficult to understand how Americans move from joh to joh or buy larger homes as their families grow.

"Until my father moved to the city in 1943, during the war, my family had lived in the same village for at least 30 generations,"

the engineer said. "Even now I consider that my native place although f am city-born." Jon Ritter, an American who taught for more than two years in the provincial city of Hefei, said his students had difficulty grasping the idea that the United States was settled by colonists and understanding the impact of such pioneering on the American mind.

"For people who have lived in a single place for all of recorded history, it is very difficult to understand the mentality of another people who came and kept pushing the frontier back," Mr. Ritter observed.

A passing reference to the American Revolution during a recent coffee shop talk with youths in the resort city of Hangzhou led to a prolonged discussion of its causes and his-

torical impact.

"f had always considered the Russian Revolution the world's first and ours the seconation that world's first and ours the seconation said."

"Of course, I had read of the French Revolution, but it seemed so, well, distant. It really is a surprise to me to learn that the American

Revolution came earlier and was against British imperialism." European teachers here say that Chinese are equally mystified by the process of modern European development

"Everything before Marx is obscure," said Joan Davidson, a British lecturer for the last three years at several provincial Chinese uni-versities. "When they talk about imperialism or colonialism, there is no idea what really lay behind them."

"How large is the daily rice ration?" is an almost inevitable question for Westerners. Another is wby hlue jeans are so fashionable, particularly as Chinese are trying to shed their baggy blue clothes.

How do students get into college? Who pays? How do they find jobs afterward? Who takes care of the elderly? Do people really die for lack of medical care in the West? How many hours a week do you work? How much are you paid? How high

are your taxes? How great is racial oppression in the Unit-ed States? Is America really run by Jews? How great is unemployment, how high is the rate of inflation? Why is all American art abstract, all music rock 'n' roll, and why are all movies pornographic?

Mer Cha

'Like a Pin Cushion'

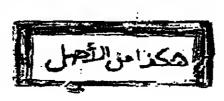
"I have been asked so many questions I feel a bit like a pin cushion," Mildred Fisler,

feel a bit like a pin cushion," Mildred Fisler, 62, a tourist from Phoenix, Ariz., said here at the end of a three-week tour.

"At first, I was frightened by how little they knew of the West," Miss Fisler, a retired high school teacher, said, "but then I realized how little the average American knows of China... Some of the questions were naive, some bizarre, some just unreal, but most were motivated by a desire to Jearn about us and, I think, from us."

about us and, I think, from us."
"Our press has had difficulty getting away from the stereotypes of the West," said a Canton newspaper editor, "just as your press has had with China, and people as a result are uncertain about what is true and not true, what is good and had.

true, what is good and bad.
This makes it hard for them to form judgments and hard for us to carry out the country's modernization ... It is good, I think, that people are asking questions."



INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1982

To U.S. Considers Plan to Involve Foreigners in Test of Nuclear Reprocessing Plant By Milton R. Benjamin

WASHINGTON - The Reagan administration is considering a proposal to let Japan and West Germany finance and participate in a full-scale test of a South Carolina nuclear fuel reprocessing plant that is capable of producing Abu plutonium usable in weapons, the Energy Department has confirmed.

The proposed "cold test" of the many reprocessing plant — which would begin in contember and run for about 10 days. of common that could be used in the manufacture

of nuclear bombs.

The plant's owner, Allied General Services
The plant's owner, Allied General Services
Inc. — a consortium made up of Allied Jacus
cal Corp., Gulf Oil Corp. and Royal Dutch

Shell — also has been soliciting British and French involvement in a test of its idle \$300-

million facility.

But only Japan and West Germany ex-pressed sufficient interest in putting up money for the \$1.5-million test. They are included in Allied General's application to the Energy Department for permission to let foreign scientists and engineers observe a demonstration involving a "sensitive ouclear technology" that the United States has previously not shared with other countries.

The reprocessing plant, which needs an estimated \$400 million in related facilities to go into full operation, has been in limbo since 1977 when President Jimmy Carter, concerned about the risk of nuclear proliferation, ordered an "indefinite deferral" of commercial reprocessing in the United States. The Reagan administration has been seek-

ment recently prepared for the White House a recommendation that the government underwrite the plant by agreeing to purchase its output of plutonium and by promising to buy out investors if U.S. policy changes again in

The proposal, however, has run into stiff opposition in Congress, and a Congressional Research Service study sent to the House Energy and Commerce Committee on Friday sharply criticized the recommendation for not fully addressing the implications of "domestic and world use of phytonium as a nuclear fuel" in terms of "the possible future spread of nuclear

The information contained in the proposal is inadequate for a top-level decision on a national policy of this import," the study said. The study also noted that the administration plan envisions foreign investment in Barnwell
— most likely by West Germany — and criticized the Energy Department report for being "silent on the access of foreign investors to the Barnwell reprocessing technology."

Congressman's Reservations

Rep. Richard L. Ottinger, a New York Democrat and chairman of a House energy subcommittee, raised the question of protecting sensitive ouclear technology Friday and called for an investigation of whether foreign participation in tests at Barnwell would "circumvent the Atomic Energy Act."

"These tests may well transfer sensitive reprocessing and safeguards information not now available to Japan and West Germany," Rep. Ottinger said. "This is yet another exam-ple of the Reagan administration's willingness to jeopardize our security by allowing the

"It has been proved countless times in the past that an agreement

merely a scrap of paper," the English-language China Daily said

The China Daily, which is affili-

ated with the Communist Party oewspaper People's Daily, said the two nations were forced into the

talks by circumstances and politi-

cal oecessity rather than having a

sincere desire to reduce arma-

It said Washingtoo was under

pressure from its European allies and the growing U.S. anti-ouclear

movement, and Moscow seeks to

offset U.S. plans to deploy oew

missiles in Europe and to legalize

its deployment of 300 SS-20 inter-

mediate-range missiles.

Saturday.

spread of dangerous ouclear technology for the benefit of a few special interests."

James Buckham, president of Allied General, said the consortium that owns Barnwell expected government approval of foreign participation in the safeguards test "shortly

Mr. Buckham said that permitting the Japacese to observe the safeguards system at Barnwell would oot enable them to acquire any technology they do not already have in reprocessing. A number of U.S. nonproliferation experts, however, disagree and suggest that a Japanese scientific and engineering team could probably learn everything there was to know about Barnwell through watching it operate for 10 days.

Lasers Exported WASHINGTON (NYT) - Administration

have been exported to West Germany and France but said that the equipment would oot help either country produce material for oucle-

In separate statements, the departments of State and Energy said that tunable diode lasers for research had been exported since 1977 to Britain, France and West Germany by both the Carter and Reagan administrations and that the shipments represented no change in

Officials were responding to a report last week that the Energy Department had secretly approved the export of laser systems that could make it cheaper and simpler for those countries to produce uranium and plutonium for atomic weapons. The State Department called the report "misleading and inaccurate."

Study Urges Pullout Of Most U.S. Soldiers In Europe, S. Korea

By Richard Hallocan

Mer York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A new study
the area published by the Institute of Forcates withdrawing most U.S.
It other to ground forces from Europe and
West Bern, sea power to defend American inan amora terrests abroad

The study reflects a spreading sentiment in Congress in favor of reducing American forces in Enpeans and Asians assume responsi-bility for most of their own conventional defense.

That sentiment, according to congressional officials, is expected to become stronger this year and 1200 the next as more demands for restraint on military spending are heard in

by Khar ing most of its ground forces from Europe and to adopt a global strat-Europe and to adopt a global strategy based, on sea power and the confirm from ability to project power from sea to shore, the study says.

The Japanese, no less than the work of the same primary responsibility for protecting themselves from the resional threats posed by the

the regional threats posed by the V Is he Soviet Union as well as those pre-sented by others, it said Japan announced Friday that it would in crease its military budget by 7.34
crease its military budget by 7.34
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crease its military budget by 7.34

The study also recommends that mer the United States modernize South Korean forces, then withdraw

American froops:
The two-part study, "U.S. Strategy at the Crossroads," was written by Jeffrey Record a specialist Ommillan military affairs and consultant to the Senate Armed Services -Committee, and Robert J. Hanks. a retired near admiral and a po cal-military analyst. The Institute of Foreign Policy Research is a

The Pentagon says that 40 to 60 percent of the military budget, which is estimated at \$215 billion. for 1983, is committed to the UP Sin North Atlantic Treaty Organiza

> By Jonathan Friendly... New York Times Service
> NEW YORK — The director of
> the Voice of America has said that

Approposition and that he is creating a he will broadcast more editorial

The director, John R. Hughes,

who was in New York Tuesday to

mark the opening of a new studio for the government radio service, also said it has started broadcast-

ing in its 40th and 41st languages

— Pashto to Afghanistan and Azrbaijani to the Soviet Union, Iran
and Turkey. The Pashto service is
particularly timely, he said, be

The mission and operations of the Voice of America have been lebated for over a year. Conserve ive Republicans, including close

dvisers to President Reagan, have

contended that it failed to present

cause the Soviet thrust into Af-

chanistan has increased the need to send outside news to that coun-

ive Republicans, including close

government policy vigorously, par-icularly in its broadcasting to the

Soviet Union and other East Euro-ean countries. Liberal Democrats

and some of the agency's staff ournalists, on the other hand, save argued that increasing its propaganda role would jeopardize

Ukrainian Jailed

On Slander Charge

United Press International

neen jailed on charges of anti-Sovi-

a slander because of a letter that

his family wrote to President

_eonid I. Brezhnev, according to a

tatement from his family.

Alexei V. Roshupkin, 56, a fa-

her of seven, was arrested Feb. 16 and is being held in isolation in a ail in the Ukrainian city of

Donetsk, the family said in the

tatement, which reached Moscow

on Saturday Two relatives, who were allowed to visit him May 31, aid his health had deteriorated

langerously and he had coin-

The family was told the charge

avolved a letter sent to Mr. Bre-hney that referred to "discrimina-

ion, repression and slavery" of reigious believers in the Soviet Un-

on. The family applied to emi-rate in Ismuary, 1978. They eccived no answer to the request.

lamed of chest pains.

MOSCOW — A Pentecostalist rom Kharkov in the Ukraine has

VOA Director Pledges

Increase in Editorials

tion, and that it would cost \$17 billion over five years to bring the troops back to the United States.

Sen. Theodore F. Stevens, Republican of Alaska and chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee on defense, says that U.S. mili-tary commitments to NATO will cost \$133 billion in the fiscal year

starting Oct. 1.
The United States has 337,300 military men and women in Europe, of whom 220,000 are Army and Marine Corps troops. In South Korea there are 38,200 American troops, of whom 28,500 are ground troops. In both places, the rest are Air Force and Navy personnel, as are all the American forces in Japan. In the study, Mr. Record asserts

that two events dictate "a revolu-The time has come for the look." One, he says, is "the steady.

Community time has come for the look." One, he says, is "the steady.

United States to begin withdraw and apparently irreversible disintence in most of its ground forces from gration of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as an instrument capable of mustering an adequate collective forward defense of Western Europe." The second, he says, is "the emergence of a host of new threats to vital United States security interests in Southwest Asia and in other areas outside Europe where the United States does not enjoy politically secure military access ashore."

The study asserts that "Key European allies — notably Germany and the Low Countries, where most U.S. forces in Europe are stationed - are failing to do their part for the common defense."

Adm. Hanks, acknowledging that the conquest of Western Europe by the Soviet Union would be a severe blow to the United States, says, "Still, there is one solid fruth from which Europeans cannot es-cape: For the United States, such an admittedly catastrophic develfatal; for the nations of Western Europe, it most assuredly would

The study says that Army units should be brought home and most of them demobilized, and that the savings should be invested in making the Navy larger and the Army and Marine Corps more mobile.

the radio's reputation for even-handed presentation of the news.

The president's first director of

the agency, James B. Conkling,

was caught up in the debate and resigned in March, saying that he could not apply his experience as a businessman to solving the problems of a governmental entity.

Plans for Agency

Mr. Hughes, a former editor of The Christian Science Monitor, was confirmed by the Senate July 1. In an interview, he discussed

some of his plans and the some of the issues affecting the agency, which spends \$110 million a year and broadcasts 950 hours of pro-

ing a week.

several such projects.



MOOSE CALL — A U.S. Coast Guard boat is pulled by a 800-pound calf moose in Lake Superior. The Coast Guard was called out for fear that the animal, which had had been tranquilized after running through part of Duluth, Minn., might drown in the lake.

Collapse of International Consensus Marked UN Disarmament Session

By Michael J. Berlin Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. - A special General Assembly conference designed to rein in the nuclear arms race has ended after five weeks with little to show for the The ontcome was anticipated by

most diplomats, and some observers saw it as typical of United Nations forums — a vague blueprint for inaction, papering over the failure of consensus.

Yet many diplomats saw this failure as more damaging than most, dramatizing the collapse of an international consensus on the theoretical goals of arms control that had existed for more than a decade and that had been defined by the "action program" adopted by the General Assembly's first disarmament session, in 1978

Disarmament Goals

In the interim the program had produced co action, which was one reason the second special disarma-

Arms control activists, led by Mexican Ambassador Alfonso García Robles, had hoped the new session, which ended Saturday, would promulgate a "comprehen-sive program of disarmament" defining a series of target dates for a comprehensive nuclear test ban, limits on nuclear arms production and deployment, the reduction of stockpiles, and a treaty banning the production of chemical weap-ons, among other prime arms is-

In the past, despite the reluc-

Malaysia Minister Held in Slaying of Parliamentarian

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia

— A Malaysian minister has been arrested in connection with the killing of a prominent politicism eight days before Malaysia's gener-al elections on April 22, the prime minister's office said.

Mr. Hughes worked in the pro-gramming section of the Interna-tional Communication Agency, of A statement Saturday said that Datuk Mokhtar Hashim, 40, min-ister of culture, youth and sports, and four other persons were to be which the Voice of America is a part, before taking on his present job. The head of the former agen-cy, Charles Z. Wick, is among charged in court later in the day. Mr. Datuk Mokhtar was to be those who advocate a strong editocharged under Section 302 of Mayrial response to Soviet propagan-da, and Mr. Hughes was active in alsia's penal code, the statement added. The section deals with premeditated murder and carries a

youth movement of the main political party, the United Malay Na-

tional Organization.

mandatory death penalty.

The dead politician, Datuk
Mohammed Taha Talib, 55, speak-He said the time the Voice of America hod devoted to editorials, as opposed to news and analysis, dimnished under previous ader of the assembly in his home state of Negri Sembilan, was found ministrations, reflecting a foreign dying of gunshot wounds outside policy that "was not provocative and not assertive." But he said that his home in a village about 65 miles (about 100 kilometers) from the agency's mandate includes articulating the viewpoint of the gov-Kuala Lumpur on April 14. Mr. Datuk Mokhtar was proernment and that he expects the moted to full minister in 1980 after new chief editorial writer to proholding several deputy ministerial

portfolios including defense and foreign affairs. He was reappointed to his current position after the April general election. He is also deputy leader of the national He said he had chosen Seth Cropsey, a former reporter for Fortune magazine, for the position because he is intimately familiar with administration thinking and can present it clearly.

duce at least one editorial a day.

Editorials will be clearly labeled as such, Mr. Hughes said. He said they will have no more effect on the credibility of the news broadcasts that an editorial page of a newspaper has on the news col-

China and the Third World countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America are of growing impor-tance to the agency, he said, but the Warsaw Pact countries of Eastera Enrope are still the primary audience. He said he had named an advisory panel, including the Soviet cellist Mstislav Rostropovich and other emigrés, to sugges ways of improving broadcasts the Soviet Union and its allies.

tance of the nuclear powers to be pressed on these issues in multilateral forums, there had been an activist and cobesive group of "middle powers" from the West and the Third World determined to elicit either grudging acquiescence or acute embarrassment.

This year, at a time when public

NEWS ANALYSIS awareness of the dangers of the ouclear arms race is far more in-

tense, that core of activist governments has dissipated and Third World nations have fractured along East-West lines rather than press equally hard on Washingtoo and Moscow for compliance with disarmament goals. The conference organizers claim

some success in public consciousthat attracted an estimated 750,000 people to New York's Central Park on the first Saturday the session.

of the session.

There was also intense press coverage of the speeches by governmental leaders such as President Reagan, Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Unioo, Chaocellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel.

Most of the speeches, however, restated disarmament formulas without fresh ideas or follow-up. After the leaders left, the diplo-

mats broke into working groups, where the specifics of the comprehensive disarmament timetable foundered in the face of objections from both East and West.

The only tangible result was the creation of a "world disarmament - an institutionalization by the United Nations of the drive to promote public awareness and concern about the arms race. Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar had opened the con-

clave by pointing to the growing public awareness as "an encourag-ing phenomenon." But he warned as well that "if we fail to rise to it, will be a massive disillusionment about the credibility of the pro-fessed allegiance of governments to the aims of peace and progress around the globe." Although the ontcome surprised

few diplomats, it outraged the activists from some 500 nongovernental organizations. Some 76 of them issued a joint

statement expressing "our sense of outrage" at the "obvious failure of this session," and called it "a betrayal of public confidence."

China Derides START

PEKING (AP) - An official hinese newspaper has questioned the value of any agreement that might be reached between the United States and the Soviet Uoion in their Strategic Arms Reduc-

8 Die in Arkansas Collision United Press International

LAKE VIEW, Ark. -- A train slammed into a car Friday at an unmarked railroad crossing in eastern Arkansas, killing eight persons, police said.

From July 5th through August 27th, Monday through Friday, the International Herald Tribune will present the news in English at 10 a.m. on radio station RMC.

Ecoutez la radio qui vous écoute

U.S. Will Investigate **Drug Use in Congress**

By Walter Pincus and Joe Pichirallo ington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Federal pro-secutors have decided to break a longstanding policy by investigat-ing members of Congress alleged to be cocaine users in an investigation of a drug distribution network in the Capitol, a well-placed source has said.

The source, a federal law enforcement official familiar with the investigation, said Saturday that Justice Department officials have told the U.S. attorney's office that because congressmen are public officials, prosecutors must pursue the allegations. Possession of cocaine is a federal crime, but federal prosecutors usually concentrate on drug dealers, not users, according to law enforcement officials.

The source said the allegations involving the congressmen remain unsubstantiated. "I don't know where we're going to get the proof at this point. We certainly can't have an undercover operation," especially since the investigation has been widely publicized, the official

The source believes that Justice in the hands of the superpowers is Department officials were concerned with the appearance that would be created by not investigat-ing the congressmen, "even though it is clearly oot ordinary" to pur-

Drug Ring Probe

The federal grand jury investi-gating the drug ring had been concentrating on suspected ring mem-bers and Capitol Hill aides allegedly used to deliver the drugs to government offices.

Rep. Robert K. Dornan, Republican of California, who called last week for prosecutors to investigate the congressmen, said Friday that be was pleased with the decision. Rep. Dornan, a member of the House Select Committee on Nar-

cotics Abuse and Control, had argued that congressmen must be held accountable for using cocaine because they pass the laws that determine the legal status of such

drugs.

Last year, Rep. Dornan permitted an undercover Washington police detective to pose as one of his aides, and sources said that information developed by the investigator was turned over to a joint federal and police task force that arrested three alleged members of the cocaine ring in April.

Three Sources

Rep. Dornan said Saturday that Washington police detectives in-volved in the probe had told him that the investigation has turned up the names of one senator, six ouse members and two former House members as cocaine users. He quoted investigators as saying that three separate sources had implicated each.

Last week, Rep. Dornan requested a separate investigation by the narcotics committee, but he said Saturday that he no longer sees a need for such an inquiry, although he wants the panel to hold hearings on possible congressional drug use.

The cocaine investigation is separate from investigations being conducted by the Justice Depart-ment and the House ethics committee into allegations that some congressmen solicited and had sex with teen-age congressional pages.

Last week, Leroy Williams Jr., 18, a former page who is the pri-mary source of the allegations, failed a lie-detector test adminis-tered by the FBI when be was asked about sexual relations with congressmen, according to Mr. Williams' lawyer and an FBI offi-

He had told the FBI that he had had sexual relations with three



Leroy Williams Jr., a former congressional page, after 2 meeting with members of the U.S. House ethics committee.

congressmen and that he had arranged for a senator and a congressional aide to have sex with prostitutes.

Two of the congressmen, the senator and the aide have told The Washington Post that the allegations are untrue. The third congressman has oot been reached for

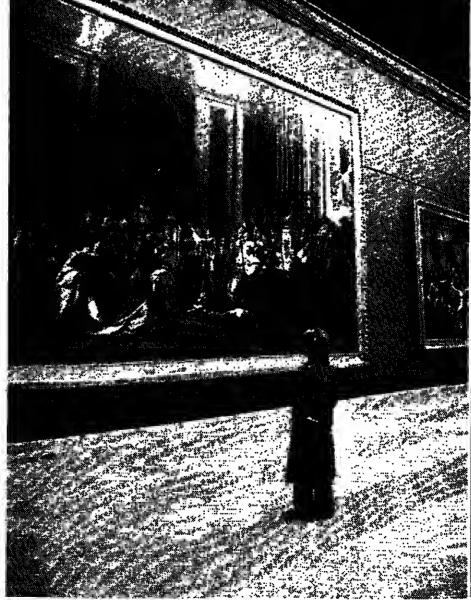
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Herald Cribune Published With The New York Times and The Washington Past

Palestinian Prospects

From Defeat to Recognition?

From THE WASHINGTON POST:

Is a grand irony now taking place in the Middle East? Israel invaded Lebanon not simply to crush the PLO as a military force but to put it out of business as a political force, the better for Israel then to impose its own cramped brand of autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza. But unexpected turns in the war may be setting the stage for a resurgence of the PLO as a political force, in ways con-founding Israeli war plans and offering vistas

that no one else had imagined. The most obvious evidence of the PLO's new lease on political life is its participation in the Beirut talks with the governments of Lebanon, the United States and Israel. These talks concern not just lifting the siege of the city but determining — that is, ensuring — the PLO's organizational continuity. It was not possible for the Americans and Israelis to have a voice in working out the first task without lending legitimacy to the second. No less than the Lebanesc, however, Americans and Israelis have accepted the PLO as a working partner in their mind-boggling common enterprise. Who would be surprised to learn down the road that American, and perhaps even Israeli, negotiators saw their Pales-tinian counterparts coming or going?

In Washington, the war has freshened the

sense that the Palestinian question is central in the Middle East and that the PLO unquestionably represents the Palestinian people.

Already the question has arisen of whether the United States is slipping off its long-standing pledge not to "recognize or negoti-

ate with" the PLO unless it accepts Israel first. The policy does not appear to bave changed, although certainly it should if PLO

evolution makes it possible.

In any event, the policy has been shown not to stand in the way of exchanges of the sort now being conducted in Beirut.

The connection, although indirect, is open, and through it the United States is taking a leading to the sort now being conducted to the sort now being conducted in Beirut. leading role in ensuring that if all goes rea-sonably well the PLO will emerge unbowed though bloodied from the war, and that its political identity will be preserved. In public words, furthermore, President Reagan, while disdaining the "armed PLO," is plainly trying to draw the political side of the PLO into concessions that would permit both direct American dealing and PLO participation in the Carmo Dealing are confidence.

the Camp David procedures.
In this regard, the PLO's reaction to the prospect that American forces might be sent briefly to Beirut to help cover its departure is interesting. The symbolism of rescue by a force identified in PLO propaganda as Isra-el's patron is offensive to Yasser Arafat, but he understands well the practical value of rescue and he has shown himself alert to the possibilities of using the operation as a key to broader, more overly political dealings

with the United States.

Many people are still saying — and therefore in a sense anticipating and condoning — that the PLO's only post-Lebanon option is further terror. But that outcome is not fated. The blessings of the peacemaker will fall on politicians who hold open another choice.

Counting On Mr. Shultz

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — George Shultz will be the sixth U.S. secretary of state in 10 years. (The Soviet Union has had only one in the last 25 years.) Shultz will soon be confirmed during another Middle East conflict and an East-West crisis over trade and nuclear arms control, and at

other Middle East conflict and an East-West crisis over trade and nuclear arms control, and at the beginning of a national congressional election, but he will be welcomed by Congress, the allies and the Soviets for a variety of reasons.

For there is general agreement, both at bome and abroad, and even within the Reagan camp, that the conduct of American foreign policy under the Reagan-Haig-Clark-Weinberger team was full of personal tension and policy disputes and needed a good steady relief pitcher at state for the last innings of the Reagan administration.

George Shultz may add a sense of history and

George Shultz may add a sense of history and even a sense of humor to the Reagan administra-tion, both badly needed. Unlike Henry Kissinger, he brings no enemies to the job. Nobody is mad at him. Unlike Al Haig, he talks softly in plain

language and is beyond political ambitton.

More important, as a trained economist and former head of the budget, labor and treasury departments, he knows the vital influence of economic and financial policy on foreign affairs, and doubts the value of trade sanctions as a club to influence the policies of other countries.

to influence the policies of other countries.

This may foreshadow some conflict for Shultz with the right wing of the Republican Party and even from influential members of the Reagan Cabinet, who believe that "the clear and present danger" to the republic is the military buildup of the Soviet Union, rather than the disarray of the free world's economy, with its alarming unemployment and interest rates.

No doubt the Senate will want to question Shultz about what he thinks of President Reagan's decisions to order American companies or their European licensees not to provide mod-ern technology for the Soviet Union's gas pipe-

SANTA CRUZ, Calif. — I read the second of Jonathan Schell's New

Yorker essays on the prospects of nu-

clear holocaust while sitting in the paim-tbatched Lacandon "god-house" of Naha, about 65 miles southwest of Palenque in the heart of

southern Mexico's rain forest. It was

southern Mexico's rain forest. It was an appropriate experience, since for the surviving 150 or so traditionalist Lacandon Mayas, the threat of extinction is nothing new.

Several years ago, when the Mexican Department of Forestry built logging roads through the Lacandones' 3,000-square-mile preserve and felled 400 giant mahogany trees in the vicinity of Naha, the world to all intents and purposes ended for the

all intents and purposes ended for the

hach winik, or "true people," as the Lacandones call themselves.

Mahoganies are the linchpins that hold together the fragile rain-forest ecology. They also provide the Lacandones the material for their dugont

canoes, their furniture, the walls of their huts and many useful and cere-

monial artifacts. The logging of these 400 centenarian giants, some of them as tall as 300 feet, doomed Lacandon

culture as surely as the extermination

of the vast herds of bison doomed Plains Indian culture in the United States in the 19th century. Old Chan Kin, the octogenarian

t'o'ohil, or religious and civic authori-

ty of Naha, maintains that without its

mahogany "a forest dries up and depenerates into weed and tangled un-

derbrush in which only the poisonous snakes can thrive." And without their

tradition, he says, "the hach winik de-

generate into drunks, liars and thieves, no different from the men

Chan K'in believes, as his Mayan

forebears did, that the world is subject to continuous cycles of death and renewal. After every large calamity,

the Lacandones traditionally discard

their old gods, embodied in more

than a dozen individualized clay incense burners, and make new ones, in a ceremony that lasts weeks and in-

volves a strict regimen of fasting. The

incense-burner renewal has not been

who burn and despoil our forest."

line to Western Europe, and about whether this is legal or helpful to U.S. relations with the European allies or Moscow. And also whether it is in America's national interest to provide modern military weapons to Taiwan at the risk of harming trade and political relations with the Chinese

Communist government in Peking.

All this will not be easy for Shultz, who will have to "understand" what the Reagan administration has done in El Salvador, on the pipeline, in Lebanon, on the PLO, on Israel's policies in the West Bank and Gaza and on Menachem Begin's invasion of Beirut, without insisting that he would support such policies in the future. The Senate will undoubtedly be sympathetic to

Shultz's dilemma and confirm him in a burry, for Shultz's dilemma and confirm him in a burry, for few observers have much confidence in the way foreign policy has been defined or administered by the Reagan team in Washington. Many in both parties would welcome any change, particularly with the help of a man who has the confidence of the White House, who has confidence in the Foreign Service (which is probably the best in the world) and who has been holding things together while Reagan is trying to sort things out.

The question is whether the White House team will give Shultz the authority, which they denied

The question is whether the White House team will give Shultz the authority, which they depied Alexander Haig, to formulate and administer foreign policy in the long-range interests of America; or whether the foreign policy amateurs in the White House will second-guess him for short-term political, ideological or personal reasons.

This we don't know. We don't even know whether Shultz asked for the ground rules before he took the job. Probably not, for that is not his style. But once he is confirmed and the Novemstyle. But once he is confirmed and the November election is over, Reagan will probably have his summit meeting with President Brezhnev. There then may be a year for Shultz to influence foreign policy before the 1984 presidential election struggle starts at the beginning of 1983.

When All Seems to Conspire to End the World

By Victor Perera

or end of the world, is now close at

hand, because there is too much cold and it is making its way into the roots of all living things — plants and ani-mals as well as people — so that all wish to die. He firmly believes that the instruction to being about the

the instruction to bring about the world's end is inscribed in our cells,

so that we all have become unwitting

Evidence for this prophecy is all around him, in the havor wreaked on

his forest community by the depreda-

tions of chicle gatherers, missionaries

and loggers, and more recently by oil

drillers and package tours. The pro-cess of cultural disintegration in

A year after the felling of the trees,

Chan K'in's oldest son, who is the community's president, bought two trucks with the mahogany revenue and opened a store, which he stocked with Crisco, Raleighs and Nescafe,

According to a divination Chan K'in cast years ago, the xu'tan would arrive around 2008, and we would see

Naha is well advanced,

or purposeful agents of the xu'tan.



The Boom

Fades in

Australia

By John Shaw

SYDNEY — Until recently, Australians believed themselves to be

living in a land of permanent pros-

living in a land of permanent pros-perity. But they are now awakening to the harsh realization that their country, with its vast natural re-sources, is sliding into recession along with the rest of the world. It is the global shump that is prima-

rily responsible for Australia's growing economic problems. With their own industries in trouble, the United

States, Japan and other countries

have been compelled to curb invest-ments in Australia and purchases of

its raw materials.

The fading of the Australian boom is bound to affect the conservative government headed by Prime Minis-ter Malcolm Fraser, a millionaire

rancher who won re-election two years ago on the promise that he

would sustain the economic surge.

His party took a beating in recent state and local contests, and Fraser

could be defeated when be faces vot-ers at the end of his term next year. But the left-of-center Labor opposi-tion would be saddled with the same difficulties if it replaced him.

natural gas. Experts estimated that as much as \$80 billion might be invested

by foreign corporations during the 1980s in gigantic projects designed to develop these resources. At the time of his re-election in 1980, Fraser said

that \$30 hillion in foreign investment was already in the pipeline.

Those numbers now look wildly optimistic. Although the country has

not been reduced to poverty, formerly hopeful investors are scaling down commitments, and the growth rate has slowed as a result. Inspired by the

energy crisis, for example, the Japa-

nese in particular were attracted by

Australia's oil, coal and natural gas, potential, but the present glut has dampened their enthusiasm.

Queensland has been abandoned, as

have schemes to promote coal li-

quefaction and other synthetic fuels.

With factories closing in the United States and Western Europe, de-

mand for Australia's iron ore alumi-

num and other metals has fallen

Unemployment has passed the mil-lion mark, the worst level since the

psychological effect on Australians,

as many discover that their land may

not be as wealthy as they thought.

Press and television commentators

1930s. The trade deficit is enormous,

with the prospect ahead of a currency devaluation. And economists forecast worse to come in the form of bank

ruptcies and inventory cuts.

The situation is having a singular.

Press and television community are starting to question whether the boom was ever real or was just an.

illusory public relations ploy.

Yet amid the disenchantment some

Australians are spending more than

report brisk husiness, vacation travel abroad is up. Cartier, the Pans jeweler, has just opened a lumny bounque in Sydney, which is already overpopulated with lavish shops.

Essentially. Australia's recovery

Essentially, Australia's recovery

will depend not on Australia but on the ability of other industrial nations

pendent on the outside world—from which, in many ways, it has so long lived in hissful isolation.

The writer, an Australian journalist Contributed this comment to the Inter-The writer, an Australian journalist,

to weather the recession. Only then can they afford to import Australia's

resources and revive its economy in

the process. The country is still do.

ever. Anto sales are high, restaurants

become too expensive.

sharply. Plans to huild a \$600-milion aluminum smelting plant in New South Wales have been canceled.

A contributing factor to the slump has been soaring interest rates, partly a consequence of President Reagan's strict monetarist policies. In Australia as elsewhere, borrowing has simply become too expensive.

An ambitious oil shale program in

difficulties if it replaced him.

The picture of Australia as a future Eldorado mais based on the expectation of limitess demand for its linge deposits of minerals, oil, coal and pattern as Everette estimated that her

Shultz will have some trouble with the supporters of Israel, who wonder about his Bechtel commercial connections with Saudi Arabia. "If I bave any difference with Reagan," Shultz said in an interview in 1980, "it's about Middle East policy." However, most people who have known him well over the years count on his character and not his connections. Otherwise Shultz would undoubtedly have staved home.

not his connections. Otherwise Shultz would undoubtedly have stayed home.

"I met no one in public life," former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger wrote about Shultz in "Years of Upheaval," "for whom I developed greater respect and affection. If I could choose one American to whom I would entrust the nanon's fate in a crisis it would be George Shultz."

Of course excluding bimeelf. Kissinger was non's fate in a crisis it would be George Shultz."

Of course, excluding himself. Kissinger was sure Rouald Reagan would get into serious trouble in the world, which he did, and that maybe Reagan would call on him to repair the damage, which Reagan didn't. Failing that, the president's choice of George Shultz is regarded by most everybody else as a good choice in a bad situation.

The New York Times.

A Letter Reagan Should Write

From THE NEW YORK TIMES: Dear Menachem;

As I consider our joint predicament, and opportunity, in the Middle East, it occurs to me that the warmth of our meetings always seems to prevent elear discussion of cold realities. So instead of inviting you back to the White House so soon, let me set down plainly the policies I will now pursue.

Against our insistent counsel, you have plunged deep into Lebanon, much deeper than your immediate security required. The loss of life has been terrible. So is the loss of American credibility, in Israeli as well as

American credibility, in Israeli as well as Arab eyes, I aim to restore it by making clear our respect for legitimate Arab interests and our sense of responsibility for Israel's actions. I do not deny that your strike north opened some promising political paths. The PLO is isolated and disarmed. Your brilliant aerial defeat of Syria nullified Soviet power in the region. With the simultaneous collapse of Irac in Iran our friends in Fourt Saudi of Iraq in Iran, our friends in Egypt, Saudi Arabia and other moderate states gained new reason to cooperate, among themselves and with America. That is why we have stood by you in this excessive venture. But opportuni-

ties are a boon only if seized. By the time you read this, we may have achieved the first of many disengagements to move you, Arafat and the Syrians-out of Lebanon. But this Beirut end-game is trivial. will not let American energies be ensuared by the feudal, probably irreparable divisions of Lebanese society. If its leaders will not join to save their nationhood, they will just have to fight it out. Americans will not be their permanent policemen, and neither will Israelis

who use American weapons.

Having removed the PLO's military threat, you have no further need to meddle in Lebanon. Your security interests reach, at most, 25 miles north; the final Israeli withdrawal from that line should depend on guarantees for your frontier, and nothing else.

But this costly war must yield more than improved security for the Galilee. Precisely because you routed the Palestine Liberation Organization, we now have a chance, and duty, to confront the underlying problem of the Palestinians. Their nationalism, born with the creation of Israel, is a force apart from Soviet rockets and Marxist ideology. Yet unless satisfied at last, it will become ever more radical, threatening to America's Arab friends and burdensome for Israel.

The Palestinians deserve a homeland that, like Israel, will be a beacon to a scattered people even if it cannot absorb them all. The West Bank and Gaza are the only available foundation for that home, whether it is even-tually independent, Jordanian or part of an Israel-Jordan confederacy. That is wby we always opposed your claims and settlements in those territories. Now that the Palestinians pose no conceivable security threat, we shall voice that opposition and begin dealing with

Palestinians who favor coexistence.

My immediate goal will be the "full autonomy" that the Palestinians were promised at Camp David. I shall define it as requiring genuine self-rule in local matters, truly free Palestinian pobtics, and the withdrawal of Israeli forces to demarcated military outposts. I shall urge that the issues of sovercignty, borders, Jerusalem, Arab immigrations of the contract of the tion, and Jewish settlement in the territories be set aside, until Palestinians have chosen leaders to negotiate about them.

We obviously need consensus to proceed. I shall not hesitate to use our economic power make this a priority project and am ready to enlist distinguished emissaries — Carter, Kissinger, Vance — in the effort.

My concern rests on a bedrock of support for Israel. I hope that it will be favored with Israel's warm cooperation.

Your friend,

Drug Abuse in Sport

JULY 12: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

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KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZ BERGER, Co-Charmer

LEE W. HIJERNER, Publisher

ROLANO PINSON RENE BONOY

FRANCOIS DESMAISONS RICHARO H MORGAN

Executive Editor Editor

International Hersiki Tribune. 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle. 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine. France Telephone 747-1265 Telex 612715 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

General Manager, Asia. Alam Lecius: 24.34 Hennessy Rd. Hong Kong. Tel. 5-28.56 18, Teles 61170. S.A. au capital de l. 201.000 F. R.C.S. Numerre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.

U.S. subscription: 5256 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

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From THE WASHINGTON POST:

America's warrior heroes, the handsomely paid athletes of big league sports, had better clean up their act. Again, this time after a grim account of drug abuse by defensive line-man Don Reese in Sports Illustrated, there is widespread concern about the influence of drugs and those who push them in the locker rooms of the pros. Even leaving aside the obviously strong feelings of Mr. Reese about the subject, and about the National Football League, every major sports league has been embarrassed by addict-athletes.

The extent of drug abuse in the pros is not clear, but the impact on professional sports is: It is threatening whatever credibility they still enjoy. Even assuming that drugs are no more prevalent among athletes than in any other occupational group, every story of a fallen idol is damaging to the young who look to these players as role models.

Were it not for this influence of sports on youth - which, like it or not, is here to stay - there might be little reason to care what these grown men do to themselves. If they

NEW YORK - Editorial opinion, crystallized by developments since President Roosevelt announced that the battleship fleet would go to the Pacific, has become practically unanimously favorable to his policy,

proclaiming it a proper move for the protec-

tion of the insular possessions and the Pana-ma Canal, many declaring it should have

been done long ago. Most writers regard war

been done long ago. Most writers regard war as impossible, except at Japan's seeking. They agree Japan would excite no international sympathy by exhibiting belligerency on such grounds. However, the world demands that the president rescind his order sending the battleships, because it will make Japan angry and precipitate a fight.

PHILIP M FOISIE WALTER WELLS

1907: Pacific Fleet Debated

can't perform, that's tough; it's private indus-try. And the presumed majority of today's professional athletes who do not use drugs

can choose simply to ignore the hahits of their addicted or dealing teammates. But they do so at their peril, not only because this ignores the damage done to the reputation of the pros, but also because it encourages a criminal element to influence personal performances and team results. There is an effective method of dealing

with major league drug abuse: urinalysis. But no, say most of the players and their unions, this would be an assumption of guilt, an inva-sion of privacy and a change in working con-ditions not included in union contracts.

Some constructive steps have been taken by the leagues, team owners and players to treat drug addiction as a health problem and to emphasize belp rather than punishment. And ultimately the decision to use drugs or quit rests with each player. But if drug abuse is to be addressed as a genuine health problem, all players should accept independent, confidential testing as normal procedure.

1932: Belgian Coal Strike

CHARLEROI, Belgium — With the coal mine region in a fever of excitement as a result of the last few days' rioting led by Communists, and martial law prevailing the strikers have proclaimed a mass meeting in

the place du Manège here. Nearly 50,000 workers are called to assemble. The mob of

strikers bave stoned police, invaded the

chateau of the director of the Providence fac-

tories and burned his garage. Similar scenes

of wild disorder are expected if the miners'

leaders decide on the "revenge" threatened on large posters throughout the city. Recall-

ing the unhappy days of the war. Charleroi and Mons are armed camps, with streets torn

held for 12 years, and it is not clear when Chan K'in will call for a new one. The incense-burners now in the god-house are brimming with the ash of thousands of unanswered prayers. Chan K'in predicts that the xu'san

PARIS — One thing that makes Americans different from practically everybody else is lack of passion for soccer, which everybody else calls football, or even futbol. So it's not easy for some to understand the fever, the fury, the joy and the disgust that the World Cup in Madrid has provoked this past couple of weeks.

It is already something of a disappointment for a lot of fans that the

finalists are West Germany and Italy - no Latin Americans, no Arabs, no Africans to make the championship match a real contest of continents. There has been a good deal of complaint about cheating, collusion, fa-voritism and commercialism tarnish-

ing the pure and noble glory of sport. In other words, world football has become a fairly honest reflection of international relations.

And that may be all to the good. As the Argentines and the British showed in the Falklands battle, war is

still the ultimate flame to make nationalistic blood boil and the thunder to drown out domestic quarrels with patriotism. But fo tball championships produce the same effect a 't more cheaply, more handsomely and without real damage.

Even the dirty tricks provide an outlet for righteous indignation, the sense of amounting to something special, the urge to be one up on foreigners, that the nations of the world still seem to need. It would be too unreal, too escapist if two teams of 11 men representing the hopes of their com-patriots all behaved like angels. Their fallible humanity serves a purpose and the more it can be achieved on the football field, the less dangerous the world could become.

The World Cup disputes in Spain have run through much of the list on the United Nations agenda. France was enraged because a

Kuwaiti sheikh illegally descended on the field, robes flowing imperiously, to argue with a Russian referee about

With a Soccer Ball Instead of Guns

a goal the French team bad just scored. The referee changed his mind and disallowed the point. There was a lot of talk about the persuasive power of petrodollars and how the Soviets moddle among the Arabs.

By Flora Lewis

That's the way it is. But the French went on to score again, beating Kuwait, 4-1. Satisfaction was gained. The outcome, if not the method, was accepted and nothing was blown up.
The match with the most sensitive

plications was Poland vs. the Soviet Union, which the organizers man-aged to put off for a couple of rounds. But it was unavoidable, as the Poles keep finding at home. Hav-ing beaten Peru and Belgium, a match that peacefully broke up what could have turned into a violent demonstration in Poznan because everybody hurried home from commemorating the anniversary of the 1956 rioss to watch television, Poland had

to face the Soviets.

In Warsaw, people were saying there would be an invasion if the Soviets lost, and an insurrection if the Poles lost, and just more of the glowering standoff if the teams tied. It turned out to be a nothing-to-nothing game, which is about where things still stand in Poland, but with a compensating hope. Because of pre-vious wins, the draw advanced Po-land and eliminated the Soviet team.

another, unarried arena that people could watch with unrestrained emotion, finding identity with neighbors and nations, discovering heroes and villains and waving the flag.

The Greeks used to settle conflicts that many by lane content that determined the conflicts of the country by lane content that determined the conflicts that many by lane content that determined the conflicts that many by lane content that determined the conflicts are conflicted. The Soviets had some consolation in the performance of their star from Kiev, Oleg Blokhin, who won much that way, hy lone contest that deter-mined victor and vanquished without multiplying widows, orphans and maimed survivors. It is an idea worth applause. There were reports that Moscow offered to sell him off for pursuing. Some people protest that politics really mustn't be allowed to intrude on sports. The other way around might be better, insisting that \$25 million. That did appear to support White House arguments that ile Kremlin is getting desperate for hard cash, but there was no need to impose vet another embargo. There were no national clashes take place on the takers at the price.

Inadvertently, the World Cup even found a way to honor losers without

owever, Akyantho, the god of the foreigners, has assumed a dispropor-tionate role, and his power has grown so that he now rivals the Lacandones' own traditional deity, Hachakyum. Lacandon oral tradition provides several different scenarios for the xu'tan, among them earthquake, solar eclipse and conflagration. The vision

Chan K'in describes most often is a deluge out of ancient folk legend, strikingly like Genesis, during which it rains day and night for 10 years and fierce winds knock down all the forest trees. Akinchob, the maize deity and man's protector, gathers to-gether all the animals and people, Lacandon and non-Lacandon, and

stows them into a huge cance. After the rising waters cover the world, the rains cease and the boat descends preview --- a chichin xu'tan, or "litslowly to dry land, in Palenque. Akinle world's end" — in 1982.

At the time Chan K'in made his prediction, before the arrival of the chob then replants maize as well as the flowers and the trees whose seeds he has kept in his house; then the Lahe has kept in his house; then the Lacandones begin over again by making new incense burners, praying and giving offerings to Hachakyum. "And this way," Chan K'in concludes confidently, "the world will be renewed once again and our lord will once more be pleased with his creatures."

On March 28, Chichonal volcano in Pichucalco, about 150 miles from Naha, crupted for the first time in contrains. A rain of volcano ash soon loggers and the planeloads of French and West German tourists, the La-candon universe did not extend very far ontside the boundaries of their forest. In Chan K'in's recent stories,

centuries. A rain of volcanic ash soon covered much of the Lacandon forest, and in Palenque there were reports of asphyxiated children. In Naha no one has died, but the comfields turned a ghostly silver gray.

The writer, a University of California lecturer, is co-author (with linguist Robert D. Bruce) of "The Last Lords of Palenque: The Lacandon Mayas of Southern Mexico."



Look at it as the modified American dream — our first house is also a fallout shelter.

imposing the humiliation that breeds

the nation that women shed their

veils to celebrate victories in the

streets of Algiers, was squeezed out of the semifinals by a dubious result be-

tween West Germany and Austria. It

was a lackadaisical effort, and suspi-

cions were widely voiced that the German-speakers had agreed on a fix.

hoth humor and dignity that he had to feel honored that two leading Eu-

ropean teams had deigned to colla-

Spain, the host country, fared

poorly. Sponsors were distressed that

a combination of greedy scalpers, hanky-panky (which is likely to pro-

voke local scandals for years as de-

field decisions represented an at-tempt to make up for the players'

failings. "The referees were the Span-

So the World Cup didn't interrupt

the world's habits. It just provided

sports fields. And let the best team

The New York Times

win, until the next match.

ish team's best forwards." it said.

borate to eliminate Algeria.

The Algerian trainer declared with

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Scorning Diplomacy a demand for revenge. Algeria, which fielded a remarkable team cheered so ecstatically by

The downgrading of diplomatic ex-pertise in the United States is probably understandable in a country so geographically isolated from foreign intervention. America's traditional indifference to life beyond its borders is reflected in the low priorities ac-corded to the teaching of world history, contemporary geography and for-eign languages, and in the consequent poor results in these fields. Yet Ronald Reagan elaims leadership of the Western democracies. BARBARA STERN.

Opinion and the PLO

The lingering hostility of American public opinion toward the PLO rethects a long-standing bias nurtured by the American press and a power-ful pro-Israel lobby. When public opinion is shaped without due con-sideration of justice, the resulting situation is scandalous. tails coze out) and the Spanish team's pallid showing, which discouraged at-tendance, left a big deficit. A Spanish newspaper, now that there is democracy, dared to suggest that a series of highly questionable

That America should not recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the voice of a disenfranchised people borders on folly. One can ask why the United States should mingle in a Middle East peace effort when it refuses to be evenhanded. Americans have been inculcated

with a sense of responsibility toward the Jewish people after the tragedies of World War II. Yet when the vanquished become exterminators in turn, a hue and cry should be raised. Why do principled defenders of justice in the United States rest silent while Israel defiantly exterminates Palestinians with tacit American support? The use of American military hardware in Lebanon appears to have wrenched few hearts across the At-lantic. Is it that injustice can be opposed only when it is too late?

Most European countries now rec-ognize PLO diplomatic missions. It is true that the PLO has in the past re-

sorted to wanton violence. But the many murderous Israeli raids into southern Lebanon have deprived Israci of any monopoly of virtue: Murder is murder. Who among murderers is more justified?

EDWARD ALAN YERANIAN.

Light and Darkness

national Writers Service.

Regarding "Consensus for Israel Is Cracking" (IHT, July 2): Anthony Lewis should read the editorial endited "Judging Israel Fairly," which replied to him on the same page. How could Israel behave "e. a light enough. replied to min on the same page acould Israel behave "as a light among nations" when it is fighting for its survival? One would like Anthony Lewis to write on the darkness among nations - on Syria, Iraq or the Soviet Union, for instance.

ROUBEN HAIM HAWA.

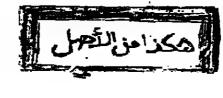
America's Role

It is hard to take at face value President Reagan's repeated assertions that the United States government was surprised by Israel's invasion of Lebanon. It is doubly hard to accept his contention that once the invasion was under way, the United States could do nothing to control it.

Are we expected to believe that the roughly \$2.3 billion in military and financial aid that the United States doles out to Israel every year could not have been used to influence the actions of Israel?

J.M. BRADLEY.

Letters insended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature; name and address. Brief letters receive primity, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.



Snow Covers Shell Holes as Hunt for Bombs Continues

By Mark S. Smith

The Associated Press
STANLEY, Falkland Islands John STANLEY, Faiking Islands, vinter, concealing the shell craters and other scars of the battle beween Britain and Argentina that anded last month.

But reminders of the 74-day conflict remain. Every morning, as he sun creeps over the low hills northeast of Stanley, the islands apital, helicopters swarm into the ky carrying soldiers, islanders and applies from the dozen British hips anchored in the harbor and ort William's anchorage just to

Every evening British Army of John Mills goes on the local adio station to give progress renorts toward clearing away land nines and unexploded bombs.

White Tape a Warning

Chatting with Parrick Watts, who runs the station. Col. Mills ays things such as, "We're trying o sort that out, Pat" or "I must urge your listeners not to cross

At the Falkland Islands Co. art Wallace, an employee at the teadquarters, manager Harry Stanley office of Cable and Wireheadquarters, manager Harry Milne is trying to restore sheepshearing and wool-shipping opera-tions that were hard hit by the conflict. But his large dock facility is also being used by the military men to unload supplies.

"We're sharing," Mr. Milne said. "All things considered, it is working with fantastic good will." The damage from two months of occupation by Argentine troops who invaded on April 2, and three weeks of fighting after British forces landed, is remarkably light.

Town Was Lucky

Perhaps a dozen Stanley houses suffered serious damage from the bombardment that preceded the fi-nal British assault. The police stafion was also a casualty, its roof tom off by a British rocket.

In Goose Green settlement, the recreation hall is in rubbles from a Rivish Harrier plane strike. At Ajax Bay, one of the sites of the May 21 British landing, an old re-trigeration plant has gaping holes from two 1,000-pound (450-kilogram) Argentine bombs.

pressing for some time now for Ar-

gentina to agree with us that active

nostilities are at an end. We lack

replies. We have sent two or three

notes focusing on the same issue, but have received no formal re-

Carrington Warning

Also Sunday, the Observer newspaper said that Lord Carring-

ton, who resigned as British for-

eign minister after Argentine

troops seized the Falklands in

April, had warned Mrs. Thatcher

that the islands needed more de-

fense.

Quoting senior - Civil Service sources, the Observer said a Cabi-

net defense committee chaired by

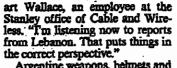
Mrs. Thatcher had rejected a pro-posal by Lord Carrington to send

submarmes to the islands two

weeks before Argentine troops

She had also decided to scrap

ply," she said.



Argentine weapons, behnets and ammunition that bittered the roadsides in this town of 1,000 people have been stockpiled at a corner of the airfield, along with wrecked Argentine aircraft.

Stanley's population, which fell to about 600 at the height of the fighting, is gradually trickling back

from the outlying farms — the "camp" in islander parlance. Don Davidson, manager of a

Stanley waterfront guesthouse said there are hundreds of craters on Mount Longdon from the British shelling of Argentine troops. "Sort of like the dimples in thick choco-late pudding," said Mr. Davidson, a naturalist who used to spend much leisure time in the hills.

British troops are gradually being rotated home as the battle cleanup continues and more permanent bases are being set up. Islanders say there have been

some incidents of friction with the British troops. "We have to have patience," said Eric Goss, manager by Nepalese Gurkha soldiers garri-



Stanley airport presents a snow-covered vista three weeks after fighting stopped in the Falklands.

Goss said. "Now we have it. They

will fit into this community just

site of one of the bloodiest battles of the land campaign.
Today, Goose Green's residents are ontnumbered more than 3-to-1

The Gurkhas are treated with soned in farm buildings.
"We've been screaming for this little short of veneration by the Goose Green residents. A Gurkha

kind of protection for years," Mr. lance corporal was killed when his shovel hit a grenade as he was fill-ing in trenches. "We know it could just as easily have been one of our children," Mr. Goss said. The soldier is buried at the cemetery in

Mr. Guzmán to a U.S. hospital.

embassy source said.

"About 5:30 in the morning

they called us up and said to call i

McGregor, the armed forces secre-

Although Gen. Imbert has not

protect the democracy, begun with regular elections only in 1966 after a bloody civil war and a heritage

ship became clear the night of his

"Just a few years ago all the generals would have raced to the pal-

ace, and whoever arrived first

would declare himself president,"

he couldn't talk," a reporter said.

NEW YORK - Maria Jeritza,

She was a prima donna of the

94, a renowned operatic soprano,

old school. When Maria Jeritza

swept onstage - a tall, imperious,

yet feminine woman — audiences

knew they were in the presence of

enna and New York, she was a

Opinions vary as to her greatest role, but there can be no question

that the title role in Puccini's "Tos-

ca" was the part by which the gen-eral public knew her best. Singers

to this day copy her in many de-tails — above all in singing "Vissi

d'arte," her great second-act aria,

prostrate on the floor before the

but she changed it to Jeritza.

JAZZ

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Miss Jeritza was one of the great

died Saturday.

household word.

"He was crying like a baby."

one Dominican said.

Dominican Democracy Lives On After Guzmán

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republie - The suicide of President Antonio Guzmán on July 3, six weeks hefore the end of his term, has not affected the orderly transition of power — a trib-ute to democracy in a nation that was long ruled by dictators.

"All of us panicked when we heard the president was dead," recounted a young man in Mr. Guzmán's Dominican Revolutionary Party. "Everyone grabbed his pis-tol, We were sure it was a coup."

Such fears were unfounded. There was no attempt by the military to seize power.

The chiefs of staff pledged their support for the constitution, and Vice President Jacobo Majluta was sworn in July 4 to complete Mr. Guzmán's four-year term. President-elect Salvador Jorge Blanco is to be sworn in on Aug. 16.

The Nation Stunned

"I think the days of barracks coups are behind us," said Joaquin Balaguer, who served four terms as president but was defeated in the 1978 elections by Mr. Guzman.

The nation was stunned by Mr. Guzman's suicide. The 71-year-old cattle rancher and businessman, some political prisoners, locked himself in the bathroom of his office at the national fore midnight July 3 and shot himself in the head with a gold-plated .38-caliber revolver.

Friends and party leaders say they believe Mr. Guzmán was depressed because he was soon to leave office and because of pres-sure from subordinates who feared they would he caught in a government corruption investigation promised by President-elect Blanco. Mr. Guzmán had chosen not to run again in the May elections.

"He told me he had had to fire or demote several officials" because "he was sure they had not lived up to their duties," said José Francisco Peña Gómez, secretarygeneral of the ruling party and a critic of Mr. Guzman's conservative economie policies.

His Last Day

He said Mr. Guzmán had committed suicide as "an act of supreme responsibility, of civic courage, of patriotic shame

at his family beach house in Juan Dolio, 20 miles (32 kilometers) east of Santo Domingo. That night, he decided to return to his office — something he rarely did on weekends — with his son-in-law and secretary, José Maria Her-

Just before midnight, he went into the bathroom and locked him-The bodyguards rushed him to a

diabolical Scarpia. Miss Jeritza was born in Brno, Czechoslovakia — then Brünn, Austria - on Oct. 6, 1887. Her original name was Mitzi Jedlicka

Pierre Elliott Trudeau says that

broaden sanctions to restrict European help in the construction of a Soviet pipeline that would deliver natural gas from Sibera to Western Europe. Mr. Reagan's order expanding U.S. sanctions to include the sale of equipment and technology by foreign subsidiaries and li-censees of U.S. companies drew an angry response from West Europe-

Political Momentum By Alan Riding New York Times Service MEXICO CITY — Although increasingly confident about its military capacity. El Salvador's guer-rilla-led opposition coalition is still struggling to develop a coherent political and diplomatic response-

Salvadoran Guerrillas

Try to Regain Unity,

March elections. Key opposition leaders inter-viewed here and in Central America concede they misread the mood of the country when they called for a popular insurrection and a boycott of the elections. As a result, they suffered a serious political defeat when more than 1 million Sal-vadorans turned out to vote.

the situation created by the

Further, they said, international ressure on the Reagan administration and the Salvadoran government to accept negotiations with the Democratic Revolutionary Front, the non-Marxist allies of the Salvadoran guerrillas, has no-ticeably eased in the last three

Even a Mexican peace initiative for the Caribbean basin faltered after the March 28 elections, according to the opposition leaders.

Instead of leading to a new

strategy by the guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liber-ation Front, the postmortem on the elections appears to have exacerbated many of the ideological differences that have long existed among the five guerrilla groups in the front.

No Broad Plan

"To be absolutely frank," said a off, the president was dead," an merrilla leader, "we don't have a proad diplomatic or political plan Mr. Guzmán, apparently unwill-ing to let his death damage the deat the moment. The only thing we have done since the elections is prove we can't be defeated militarmocracy he had fought so long for, had called Lt. Gen. Mario Imbert

Other leftist analysts argued tary, back to the capital from an out-of-town trip the day he shot that the opposition had recovered some lost political ground thanks to actions by President Alvaro Al-fredo Magaña's new conservative revealed what they discussed, the well-informed Ultima Hora news-paper reported that Mr. Guzman government, which suspended an ambitious land redistribution program and tolerated human rights said it was up to the military to

After the elections, we were in had shape in the U.S. Congress," the guerrilla leader agreed. "But Congress is coming alive again and putting obstacles in the way of the administration. Soon they'll again decide that negotiations are the only way out." Before the elections, the guerril-

of dictatorships.

Mr. Guzman fired some officers upon his inauguration but cultivated the friendship of other generals, whom he called "my sons." The benefits to the nation of his friendship to the nation of his friendshi las and their non-Marxist allies won considerable international support by calling for a new, hroad-based government that would organize "authentic" elec-tions. Since then, however, Mr. Magaña, José Guillermo García, Mr. Majluta took the oath of office at 6:06 a.m. July 4, then called editors of the Santo Dominthe defense minister, and Roberto D'Aubuisson, the president of the Constituent Assembly, have dismissed the idea of negotiations.

go newspapers to the palace, where he informed them that Mr. Guz-Efforts last mouth by Panama's president, Aristides Royo, to procide.
I called one general on the phone to ask for information and mote peace talks caught even the opposition off guard.

Maria Jeritza, 94, Operatic Star

After conferring in Havana with President Fidel Castro, Mr. Royo invited Mr. D'Aubuisson to Panama for a meeting with a Cuban en-voy. Later, Cuba's vice president, Carlos Rafael Rodríguez, said in New York that Mr. D'Aubuisson had also met guerrilla representa-

But spokesmen for the guerrillas strongly denied any contact with Mr. D'Aubuisson. "No one can talk on our behalf, not even our dearest and closest friends," said José Napoleóu Rodríguez Ruiz of National Resistance, one of the five groups in the guerrilla front.

But the question of negotiations has sown tensions within the opposition alliance. Some U.S. officials have suggested privately that a deal could be worked out with National Resistance and its demo-cratic ally, the Popular Social Christian Movement, which is made up of dissident Christian Democrats. Aware of this, other leftist groups have begun to look on them with suspicion.

The two smallest members of the guerrilla front, the Salvadoran Communist Party and the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers, also support the idea of

But the People's Revolutionary Army, which is based in Morazán province and has the strongest armed force, believes the government will accept a negotiated solu-tion only after further military

gains by the rebels.

In contrast, the oldest leftist group, the Popular Forces of Liberation, remains skeptical about

negotiations.

With little prospect for an early settlement of the civil war, the guerrilla groups are again looking for ways of reviving grass-roots organizations that were effective in destabilizing the military regime in the late 1970s. Leftist analysts argue that these organizations, which were crushed by repression, must be activated if a popular insurrection is to succeed.

However, rather than working closely with the others, each rebel group appears to be reviving the partisan grass-roots organization through which it operated before formal unity was achieved in the guerrilla front in 1980. "There's a real danger of each group going its own way," a guerrilla leader ad-

Even rebel leaders who favor early negotiations seem prepared to carry on the war indefinitely. "We hope that our military victories will result in peace talks," said a leftist linked to the People's Revolutionary Army, "but if they don't, we'll change our strategy. But we won't give up."

Report by Rights Panel

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) -The Salvadoran Human Rights Commission said Saturday that violence since the March elections and charged that "up to today there are no actions to determine who is responsible for the assassi-

lands, the newspaper said. Meanwhile, two more ships that were part of the British South Atlantic task force returned to trium-. By Sandra Sugawara phant welcomes. could not be reached. Washington Past Service The Canberra: a British luxury WASHINGTON - Most airliner turned troop carrier, was welpollution monitors have repeatedly comed by thousands of people linnderestimated levels of toxic lead ing the quayside in Southampton

on Sunday. Hundreds of boats, yachts, and tugs escorted the ship

Royal Marine commandos return-ing on the 45,000-ton lines, which the troops had affectionately dubbed "the White Whale."

The Glamorgan, which was slightly damaged and lost 13 men when it was hit by an Argentine

to its berth. Prince Charles greeted 1,500

the damaged section of the vessel.

U.S. Underestimating Toxic-Lead Level in Air widely respected for his defense of civil liberties and for pardoning

Flight, Lt. Jeffrey Glover, a pilot who was the only Briton

captured by Argentina in the Falkland Islands war, was greeted

by his wife, Dee, upon his return at London's Gatwick Airport.

in the air, according to an internal Environmental Protection Agency memorandum released by an environmental group and a member of

The memorandum, obtained un-der a Freedom of Information Act request and released jointly on Saturday by the Natural Resources Defense Council and Rep. Toby Moffett, Democrat of Counceticut, provides further ammunition to critics of the EPA proposal to relax restrictions on lead in gasoline.

The EPA memo said that the lead level in most areas is probably higher than tests indicate because monitors were located too far from roads, in areas with little traffic or at elevations considerably higher than ground level.

'A Strong Correlation'

It also concluded that there ap-pears to be "a very strong correlation" between the amount of lead in gasoline and the amount of lead in the air, something the EPA has not publicly acknowledged. The memo was dated Jan. 27,

1982, a month before the EPA announced that it was considering whether to relax the lead level EPA spokesman Byron Nelson

said: "This issue is being looked at as part of the decision-making process. It is only one of many issues being looked at. The review is currently ongoing and absolutely no decision has been made on lead." Mr. Nelson declined further

had not seen the memo. EPA em-

Lead has long been known to have adverse bealth effects, particularly on children. But the lead industry and some refineries have argued that the 1979 restrictions gradually reducing gasoline lead levels have so improved air quality that there are no longer health reasons for retaining the regulations. They also complained that the

standards were extremely costly. In response to industry pleas, the Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief directed the EPA last August to relax the lead level standard. The EPA rejected that approach as political suicide and instead announced in February that it was considering several proposals ranging from total elimination of the standards to retention of the current rule.

The memo on the monitoring problems was written by Robert Kenney, chief of the EPA's state and local control programs sec-tion, in anticipation of the agen-cy's announcement. Mr. Kenney said he was asked to review the impact that weaker lead standards would have on lead concentrations in the air. But he said the quality of the data made that almost impossible.

"The vast majority of lead monitoring which has been done in the past has been at sites which were not designed to measure maximum lead concentrations," Mr. Kenney

It would be "irresponsible" for the Reagan administration to weaken the lead rule, Rep. Moffett, chairman of the House Govcomment on the ground that he erament Operations subcommittee on the environment, said.

Mr. Guzmán spent his last day

self in. A shot was heard. Mr. Hernández and Mr. Guzmán's military bodyguards broke into the bathroom and found Mr. Guzmán.

military hospital, and frantic offi-cials called the U.S. Embassy, which lined up a jet to fly from a

U.S. Domination Extends to Europe

Europeans now are suffering the same type of U.S. economic interference that has annoyed Canada

Mr. Trudeau said Friday, "I think that suddenly the Europeans have realized how serious a simation is when a country as powerful as the U.S. can impose the application of its laws, especially in the economic field, on other counIn Vienna and New York, Is Dead to join the Vienna Opera itself. heavyweight title from 1927 to "Why isn't this ravishing creature 1929, then vacated it to move into singing at the Court Opera?" the monarch asked. "Must I always listen to fat, elderly women?

Miss Jeritza's career at the Met-ropolitan Opera in New York lasted from 1921 to 1932, although she returned to Vienna each year and sang in many of the important houses of the world. In 1934 she divorced her first

artists of what is now known fondly as opera's "golden age," or at least the latter part of it, from 1910 to 1930. It was a time in which ophusband, Baron Leopold von Popper, an Austrian businessman, and the next year she married Winfield Sheehan, a Hollywood era singers were accorded a sort of mass adulation they hardly receive film executive. Mr. Sheehan died today. In the two cities in which Miss Jeritza based her career, Viin 1945. In 1948, Miss Jeritza married Ir-

ving P. Seery, a New Jersey husi-nessman and lawyer, who died in 1966. She had no children.

Tommy Loughran

ALTOONA, Pa. (AP) — Tommy Loughran, 79, a former light heavyweight champion and a member of the Boxing Hall of Fame, died Wednesday. From 1926 to 1929, Mr. Loughran went undefeated in 43 straight bouts. He held the light

the heavyweight division, in which Baer and Jack Sharkey. In 1934, he lost a 15-round decision to Primo Carnera in his only bid for the heavyweight title. His career record was 96-23-8.

Isa Miranda

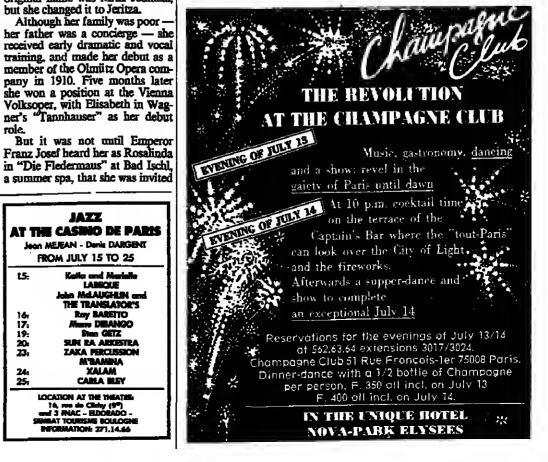
ROME (UPI) - Isa Miranda, 77, a film actress of the 1930s, died Thursday. Her first major success was in

the Italian movie "Signora di Tutti" (Everybody's Lady), made in 1934 and directed by Max Ophuls. In it she was cast as a vamp, an image she retained through most of her screen years.
In the mid-1930s, she went to

Hollywood and made two unsuc cessful films. When World War II broke ont she returned to Italy and made several movies.

Daniel Cremona

VALETTA, Malta (Reuters) -Daniel Cremona, 58, Malta's minister of labor and social services. died Wednesday.



Britain Reported Set To Return Argentines LONDON - Britain will reparepatriate the Argentine prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention, according to Foreign Office spokesman Caroline Elms. Miss Elms said, "We have been

riate 590 Argentine prisoners cap-ured in the Falkland Islands withn a few days, British newspapers

A report by the Sunday Express: apported a similar dispatch in Suenos Aires by the private news neency Diarios y Noticias. The Express said trade sanctions

gainst Argentina will be main-ained for the time being and the 200-mile exclusion zone around he islands will continue to be pa-The Sunday Telegraph said

rime Minister Margaret Thatcher vill discuss the prisoners' release ecretary-General Javier Pérez de Suellar in London Tuesday and - Vednesday during his European

'Magnanimous Gesture' The Argentine prisoners are on. merchant ship anchored off the alklands. Although Argentina's military rulers have declined to

> to preconditions," the Express re-It said the decision is "a com-

helped by Argentina's freeing its only British prisoner of war, Flight A. Jeffrey Glover, captured when is Harrier jet was shot down. He

aid Saturday that the British gov-

lete reversal of earlier govern-nent policy. But if reflects the rowing understanding in White-

A Foreign Office spokesman == rament has received no reply to everal requests over the last

ormally agree to a cease-fire, Mrs. hatcher has decided on a "mag-ranimous gesture" and offered to eturn the prisoners "with virtually the Antartic survey ship Endurance, although Lord Carrington told her in writing that its with-drawal would make Argentina think Britain cared little for the is-

- all that no leader in Buenos Aires ould ever accept publicly the omplete humiliation of his coun-The Telegraph said prospects -or the prisoners release were

rrived home Saturday.

There was no immediate official comment on the reports.

> nonth asking Argentina to agree Exocet missile, returned to Portson a formal cease fire in the Falk mouth with a tarpanlin covering and Islands war.

IRS to Aid Enforcement Of Draft Registration

By Robert L. Jackson Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — Thousands f young men who have not regisered for the draft will start hearng from the Internal Revenue Serice next month in a controversial rogram that has nothing to do ith taxes, it has been learned.
Lending a hand to the Selective ervice System, IRS officials have natched addresses in their files with the names of 250,000 nonre-

Early next month, the IRS will ons suspected of not registering or the draft, warning them that hey could be prosecuted under Seective Service laws. The warning etter will state that draft evasion a felony punishable by up to five ears imprisonment and a \$10,000

istrants who once filed tax re-

The IRS has the most up-to-date ddresses for working men of draft ge, but it will not furnish the reipients' addresses to draft offitals, at least for now.

Reported Progress Is Reported)n Romania's Debts

The Americand Press PARIS — Representatives of the overnments of Romania's 15 reditor countries met in Paris to iscuss rescheduling repayment of irect loans and guaranteed debts illing due this year, according to the French Ministry of External Because of the progress made

uring the discussions Thursday, e participants agreed to bold an-ther meeting in the coming weeks order to reach a final agreement, te ministry said Saturday. An acand to reschedule Romania's debt ill allow it to reduce its current. count deficit sharply this year id perhaps eliminate it in 1983. he Romanian government ex-ects a deficit of \$450 million this

For recipients who fail to respond by either registering or pointing out a government error, full addresses could be furnished later by the IRS to Selective Service officials on grounds that a criminal violation is probably occurring, IRS spokesman Scott Waffle said Friday, Mr. Waffle also confirmed IRS plans for the mass mailing.

The interagency project, however, is opposed by some IRS offi-cials who contend that confidential tax-return data should not be used on a wholesale basis for other federal enforcement efforts. "Ever since the Nixon White House tried to use IRS to harass

its political enemies, there's been an institutional resentment over here toward the use of IRS files for nontax purposes," an official said. In a recent court ruling in the District of Columbia, U.S. District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell upheld the right of the Social Security Administration to review income-tax records of welfare recipients sus-

pected of cheating the government. But IRS aid in tracking down nonregistrants would apparently be the broadest enforcement effort the tax collection agency has undertaken that has nothing to do with taxes or federal finances, au-Mr. Waffle said that officials

have taken steps to assure the con-

fidentiality of tax-return data, in

this case the taxpayers' addresses. Thus, the IRS itself will mail out the warning notices, Mr. Waffle The nonregistrants who will be contacted - 75,000 next month and 175,000 more early next year —are among an estimated 527,000 men who have not registered with

tion resumed in 1980. Although there is currently no draft, young men born in 1960 or later are required to register when they reach the age of 18. One man was indicted recently for failing to

the Selective Service since registra-

Shultz Chooses Aide From Foreign Service

WASHINGTON - George P. Shultz, the secretary of state-designate, has chosen a career Foreign Service officer as his executive assistant at the State Department, but a widely rumored candidate to be Mr. Shultz's top deputy has tak-en himself out of consideration for

The Foreign Service officer, Raymond G.H. Seitz, is the first official selected by Mr. Shultz, who was named by President Reagan on June 25 to succeed Alexander M. Haig Jr. Mr. Seitz, 42, has served in Can-

ada, Africa and London as well as

several posts in the State Depart-

ment in Washington, including the

executive secretariat. His most re-

cent job was that of deputy assist-

ant secretary in the Bureau of Pub-Meanwhile, Lawrence H. Silberman, who has been widely mmored to be Mr. Shultz's likely choice as deputy secretary of state, has made it known that he would not take the job for what friends called personal reasons.

Mr. Shultz and Mr. Silberman have been business executives in the San Francisco area, where Mr. Shultz was president of Bechtel Group Inc. Mr. Silberman is considered both strongly conservative and pro-Israel and thus, in the view of some, would have been a logical counterpoint to Mr. Shultz's centrist tendencies.

Mr. Silberman, executive vice president of Crocker National Bank in San Francisco, was solicitor of the Department of Labor in 1969 and 1970 when Mr. Shultz was secretary of labor. Later, Mr. Silberman served as undersecretary of labor, deputy attorney general and ambassador to Yugosla-In the last several years both

Mr. Shultz will appear Tuesday at a public hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the

Trudeau Asserts

The Associated Press OTTAWA - Prime Minister

He was referring to the decision last month by President Reagan to

first step in his confirmation pro-

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Bechtel's Major Projects in the Arab World

Sapt. 1977

Bond Markets Wary As Interest Rates Fall

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS - Incredulous, investors - For Week Ended July 7 sat on the sidelines last week as short-term dollar interest rates fell

There was no doubting the drop in rates. The cost of overnight money in New York trimbled about 2 percentage points to 12% percent while six month Eurodoliars ended the week at 15% percent, down from 16 percent Mon-

day.

There was also no doubt why rates were falling. The Federal Reserve consistently funneled money into the market. But what troubled. investors was the reason why the Fed was acting the way it was.

There appeared to be only two explanations. Either the Fed was relaxing its control over the growth of bank reserves and paving the

EUROBONDS way for a fall in interest rates, or it

was seeking to calm financial mar-kets rolled by the collapse of Penn. Square Bank and spreading fears about the health and safety of U.S.

Chase Manhattan and Contineutal Illinois were two banks that had bought substantial amounts of loans from Penn Square that turned sour.

Coming on top of the bad loans. to International Harvester, Menico's Alfa group, Poland and Romania — to name just the obvious big ones — the Penn Square episode raised in many minds questions about how well-managed U.S. banks are.

'Crummy Little Outfit'

fits have such an impact on markets," one senior banker said, "you have to ask yourself what else is waiting out there to explode."-

This nervousness was echoed elsewhere. The ratings of six major. Canadian banks — Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Roy. al Bank of Canada, Toronto Dominion, Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia and Mercantile Bank of Canada - were reduced last week by the Dominion bond rating service, setting off a new tremble. The rating service attributed the reduction to general ecocomic weakness in Canada and the banks' traditional concentration of serve's report of an unusually large loans to specific customers and in- decline in money supply has

In West Germany, rumors were, est rates.

This may be a watershed for inflying that at least one, maybe two.

This may be a watershed for inbanks were in trouble Bank für terest rates this year," Maury Gemeinwirtschäft, a target of the Harris, an economist at Paine licly that it was in difficulty, a view the Bundesbank publicly second-ed. But financial problems at Neue Heimat, a major housing development company, and AEG — coming on top of the West German banks' heavy exposure to Eastern

Europe — are croding confidence in the banks. Meanwhile, the troubles at Banco Ambrosiano were provoking fears of a widespread financial

scandal in Italy. Typical Talk?

the talk about about a systemic weakening of the banking sector was nothing more than "typical end-recession russors — a sign that

the tight monetary policy of the Fed is beginning to bite."

Nevertheless, the international market was considerably jamed Prices of bank paper, particularly the issues of Continental Illinois and Canadian Imperial, were down three to four points with most market makers refusing to quote a price. Overall, as Euro-bond prices rose on the decline of short-term rates, the prices on floating rate notes (the vast majority of which are issued by banks) failed to follow the trend and

eased slightly.

While the market tried to sort out whether the Fed had really changed policy or was just trying to calm the markets, the news late Friday that the U.S. money supply plunged \$3.7 billion in the latest week was greeted with considerable relief. The most optimistic forecast had called for a decline of \$2 billion, and the outcome lent credibility to the view that the Fed has shifted gears.

By the time New York markets closed, six-month Eurodollars were quoted at 14% percent, down % point from the close in London, while the dollar dropped to 2.4765 Deutsche marks from 2.49 at the close in Frankfurt.

New York analysts now anticipate a cut in the Fed's discount rate from the current 12 percent. and the long-feared bulge in the money supply expected to be re-ported this Friday — the estimates range from \$3 billion to \$10 billion - looms as a less threatening event as the growth to date is \$5.5 billion below the Fed's upper tar-

Fed Action

Henry Kaufman, the chief Salomon Brothers economist, commenting on the recent meeting of the Fed's policy making Open Market Committee, said Friday: "It may well be that the Fed formalized for the first time a reserve strategy that would allow for the large growth of NOW accounts in M-1 [the narrowly defined measure of money supply]. NOW accounts have increased by \$9.6 billion so far this year, more than accounting

for the total growth of M-1. "Thus, a somewhat more liberal growth path for reserves is proba-bly allowable for the remainder of



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Market Turnover For Week Ended July 9

Total Dollar Equival Cedal 6,679.8 5,576.7 1,703.1 Euroclear 7,903.3 9,206.0 697.3

While Eurobond prices did rise last week, the improvement lacked conviction. Dealers admitted it was mostly a result of their marking up prices in line with the decline in short-term rates. But demand from retail and institutional clients remained staguant.

Dealers did report substantial sales of bank paper, both fixed and floating rate, and the proceeds were invested in what dealers called "safe" issues - sovereign or supranational paper.

. The most notable beneficiary of this so-called flight to quality was the European Investment Bank, whose \$100 million of 10-year bonds bearing a coupon of 151/2 percent were offered at a discount of 994 to yield 15.65 percent. The terms initially were rejected by the market as out of line with prevailing conditions and the paper was quoted on a when issued basis of 96½. But as the jitters spread mon-"When such crummy little out the price up to 98% by the close of business Friday.

> Likewise, BC Hydro's 154s of 1992, guaranteed by British Columbia, ended the week at 98% and Caisse Centrale de Cooperatioo Economique's 15% of 1992, guar-(Continued on Page 9, Col.3)

> > By Michael Quint

New York Three Service

NEW YORK - The Federal Re-

18.21 % 16.74 % 8.41 %

13,67 %

June 1976 Stand Agabia
Signed 20 year agreement
for management and engineuting services for the 39
billion industrial project in
this small fishing harbor on
the Persian Guif. March 1977

Jan. 1976

Hyadh, Saudi Arabia Contracted to plen and de-sign a \$100 million airport in the Saudi capital. Yeathy, Soudi Azable Hamed prime contractor! conduct engineering stud and develop cost estimate for a large petrochemical complex at this Red Sea port. Azzew, Algeria Contracted to complete a liqueted natural gas project that produces 1 million cubic Abu Dhabi Shared a \$550 million con-Shared a 8550 million contract with Chipode Chemical Engineering of Japan for a gas-gathering project in Due Island in the Pecalen Gulf. Bachtel also handled the development of gas fields at the Buhasa and Ruwsie terasinals in Abu Obebt.

Abs Disabl Awarded a \$400 million co tract for engineering, pro-curement and construction asser militing contract asserded to Bechtel's Can dien subsidiary to develop gas field in the Rhourds Ness region of the Sahers

contract to provide propos-ale and preliminary angi-neering for a 250,000-ber-rel-a-day relibery at this city on Saudi Arabia a sestem

Jubalha, Saudi Arabia Bechiol won an \$12 million

Rhyedh, Saudi Arabia Saudi Arabian Becitat awarded a construction

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relationed to design and su-parties construction of a 900-magazzatt power plant.

near the Edvotion or e \$466 million project spon-sored by the World Sunk.

Shultz Places Bechtel in Spotlight

Company's Arab Ties Cause Concern in Washington

By Thomas C. Hayes

New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES — It started out small and unobtrusively when a resourceful German ran her named Walter A. Bechtel in 1898 hired out himself and a

pack of mules to help build a railroad.

From such beginnings, the tiny California construction company blossomed into the giant of the engineering and construction industry, its builders dotting the landscape of the world with such engineering marting the landscape of the world with the

vels as the Hoover Dam, the trans-Alaska pipeline and the Washington, D.C., subway system.

The company is no longer small; only governments can pay for most of the kinds of things it builds to-day. But the privately owned Bechtel Group has tried to extend the second of the land the state of the second of the state of the second of the state of the second of the s to retain the reclusive ways that have characterized its operations through three generations of Bechtels. It issued its first annual report only three years ago, and company executives even now are hesitant to

Yet the secrecy that has enveloped Bechtel is ex-pected to be lifted a bit by the appointment of George Shultz, its president until two weeks ago, to replace Alexander M. Haig Jr. as secretary of state.

As conflicts in Lebanon and Iraq threaten to recast U.S. interests in the Middle East, Mr. Shultz's activities at Bechtel involving Arab nations are expected to attract close scrutiny at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee confirmation hearings this week.

M-1 Report Sends Bond Yields Down Sharply

Certain to draw fire are Bechtel's links to Sandi Arabia, which aided the company in obtaining the construction manager job on the Sandis' big Jubail

development project.

As Bechtel's president, Mr. Shultz brought vital contacts with officials of foreign governments, particularly the Middle East, when soaring oil prices gave the energy-producing nations billions of dollars to spend on construction projects.

Mr. Shultz, in fact, has publicly questioned President Reagan's pro-Israel stand. "If I have any differences with Reagan," he said during the 1980 presidential election campaign, "it's about Middle Eastern policy" as set forth then by Mr. Reagan in a speech before B'nai B'rith.

In his eight years with Bechtel, which reported billings of \$11.4 billion last year, Mr. Shultz acquired a reputation as an effective, pragmatic executive. His familiar face and polished manner made him a wel-come and influential standard-bearer for Bechtel in the capitals of the Middle East. He is credited by associates with belping what may be the world's larg-est construction company to adapt to sweeping political and economie changes.

Bechtel is controlled and aggressively led by Stephen D. Bechtel Jr., 57, who is the chairman and chief executive officer, and who has also assumed the title of president. Mr. Bechtel, trained as an engineer and

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 7)

OPEC Risks a Free-for-All As Output Accord Unravels

By Bradley Graham

VIENNA — OPEC's production and pricing agreement has unrav-eled with the oil ministers' failure to decide how to deal with cheating by some members.

After two days of intense and often quarrelsome discussions, the ministers issued a communiqué Saturday announcing that they were suspending their delibera-tions "until further ootice."

A New Glat?

Marc Nan Nguema, the organization's secretary-general, told re-porters at a midnight news confer-ence that all major elements of OPEC's production and pricing system - except for the commitment to maintain a \$34-a-barrel reference price — would come "under study," meaning that the rules were no longer in effect.

The failure to reach a decision by the 13 OPEC members raised the risk of a free-for-all among the oil exporters that could lead to a new oil glut and fiercely competi-

ove price discounting.

Mr. Nguema said that a new set of rules for OPEC — covering individual output quotas, the total collective ceiling on production, and price differentials for the various nations' crude oil — would have to wait until ministers agreed to meet again and try to reach a new consensus.

A senior OPEC official acknowledged that the cartel's existing pricing structure had "proved maybe not to be so effective as people had thought" in strengthening the demand for oil and disci-plining OPEC.

Beyond Quotas

Differences over bow much crude oil, and at what price, the current market could bear have already encouraged some OPEC members to start producing beyond quotas set three months ago, when the cartel fixed an overall output ceiling of 17.5 million bar-rels a day. That decision marked the first time in OPEC's 21-year history that members formally agreed on a quota plan. It was taked that the increased availability of loans and loans to troubled thrift en at the time as a reaffirmation of institutions) fell \$521 million, to OPEC's unity and its continued an average of \$734 million. Besurvival. cause there were \$694 million of The weekend deadlock indicated

that the problems of managing a

Mr. Nguema acknowledged as much when he said: "We have a very difficult situation. We need more time for study."

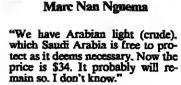
Asked whether the organization was in disarray, Mr. Nguema said, "Maybe this is true."

He added that the cartel may have misjudged the quickness and degree to which demand for oil would strengthen following the March decision to limit produc-tion. "What is happening now in the market may be something of a structural matter," though OPEC may have been acting as though the decline in demand were only the result of a softening in the economy, Mr. Nguema said.

No Fackage The meeting reviewed both production and pricing in a strained effort to shape a package that would maintain the basie \$34 per

barrel for OPEC oil while accommodating increased production by some members. Deputy Saudi Oii Minister Ab-

dul Aziz Turki was vague about his



country's future oil policy, saying, Oil Ministers Putting Hope in Self-Restraint

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches VIENNA - Oil ministers asserted Sunday that OPEC would not allow the market to get out of control, but some observers were skep-

The Iranian oil minister, Mohammed Gharazi, said that he did not fear a collapse of oil prices despite the failure of the ministers meeting here to agree on a system of output restrictions. At a news conference, Mr. Gharazi echoed several other ministers in voicing the hope that each OPEC member would show self-restraint and avoid starting a price-cutting war.

The Saudi Arabian delegation chief, Abdul Aziz Turki, was less sanguine, "I bope OPEC will oot be sorry," he said.

He said the collapse of the conference means his country is free to increase its voluntary limit of 7 million barrels a day or to change its \$34-a-barrel benchmark price. in big trouble. They're all going to be grabbing for as much of the market as they can get."

Mr. Gharazi made clear Sunday he thought Iran had scored a moral triumph over the Sandis and taken a step toward reducing the power in OPEC of Saudi Arabia, which Iran regards as too accommodating to the West.

Mr. Gharazi said the Saudis had been isolated. Everyone had agreed that Iran should get a bigger quota, "but the problem was from whom. We thought that big brother should help, but big brother thought that the little brothers should do something."

OPEC's president, Eduardo Ortega, suggested that if the market appeared able to absorb surplus production, OPEC would oot try to prevent members from producing beyood their quotas.

"Member countries are responsible people and they are not going to flood the market with oil," he said.

excess reserves, the net borrowed reserve position of the banking system fell \$618 million to only world market with reduced depercent. The 14-percent bonds due the average of 14.47 percent in the in 2011 closed at 104%, up more than 11% points, to yield 13.42 perstrengthened hopes for lower interweek ended July 7. Other analysts mand for oil are proving more dif-ficult than members had thought. One Londoo-based oil trader said that the funds rate might drop to between 12 percent and 13 per-\$40 million. commented: "It's obvious they're Before the latest money supply data, many analysts feared that an cent and that in a few weeks the Fed may cut the discount rate, the U.S.CREDIT MARKETS

Webber Inc., said of the Fed's rethe Fed to make reserves scarcer in port Friday of a \$3.7-billion drop in the week ended June 30. The the banking system, thereby pushing up interest rates. level of money supply is now so far below target that the Fed has a lot Late Friday, however, analysts said the combination of slowerof room to tolerate a big increase. early in July without feeling a need tban-desired money supply growth, a weak economy and the growing number of bankruptcies

After the Fed report, traders in the Treasury securities market quickly concluded that lower interest rates are much more likely. In For one British banker, all of Treasury bill rates fell about 4 percentage point; three and six-month issues closed Priday at 11:55 percent and 11.8 percent respectively, down about % point. On Tuesday, the three and six-month issues were auctioned at average rates of 12.81 percent and 12.98 percent.

Treasury note and bond prices, which had increased only slightly before the money supply announcement, rose by about a point in late trading. It was the second consecutive day of sharply higher prices. Among active issues, the 14%-percent notes due in 1986

were offered late in the day at 103, up more than 1½ point, to yield 13.86 percent, while the 14½-percent ootes due in 1989 rose 1½ points to 102 18/32, to yield 13.9

which is expected to show up in next Friday's report, would cause

would lead the Fed to push interest rates down slightly. Before the \$3.7-billion drop in the money supply measure, the analysts were uncertain if a weak economy and increasing bankruptcies alone would be reason enough for the

Fed to make credit more plentiful. Paul W. Boltz, a money market economist at Continental Illinois National Bank, concluded that the decline in M-1 to the lowest level since late February meant that the Fed can make credit, or reserves, more available to the banking system without being accused of "throwing in the towel" and creat-ing so much money that it would revive inflationary expectations.

"The Fed is now engaged in a

reserves in the banking system pointed toward a 13 percent rate for overnight bank loans in the federal funds market, down from from the current level of 12 per-

The M-1 money supply measure consists of currency plus checking accounts at banks and thrift institutions. Except for one week in late February, M-1 is at the lowest level of the year, and it is \$6 billion below the level consistent with the Fed's top growth target of 51/2 percent for the year.

Measured against the Fed's last announced interim growth target, 3 percent from March to June, the \$451-billion average for M-1 in June is slightly below the top end of the range. Analysts noted that because M-1 fell \$9 billion in the last three weeks of June, the July average is likely to remain within the Fed's interim target, even if there is a large increase early in the month. Such a large rise is expect-ed because of earlier-than-normal checks, which will be increased by a cost-of-living adjustment.

Data for the week ended July 7 showed that the Fed made reserves so available in the banking system move to make reserves more available." Mr. Boltz said. He estimated count window (excluding seasonal

Advertisement for Solicitation of Potential Specialized Suppliers for Vocational Training Equipment and Shop Furniture

The General Organization for Technical Education and Vocational Training is soliciting responses from specialized suppliers and export/import firms interested in supplying general shop equipment and shop furniture for eight vocational and pre-vocational training centers nearing completion throughout the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. These centers are located in Riyadh, Jeddah, Dammam, Al-Qasim, Taif, Al-Hasa, Abha and Najran.

Type of shops to be in these centers are refrigeration, appliance repair, sheet metal, woodworking, plumbing, trowel trades, industrial electricity, constructional electricity, welding, machine shop, autobody repair, and automotive trades.

Expressions of interests should be received in Riyadh not later than 4 August 1982 and should be on company letterhead with the return address, telephone and telex numbers of the requesting company. The letter should be signed by a responsible officer of the company, also citing his printed name and title.

Each firm submitting an expression of interest letter will provide as part of their response, official certification that their firm can meet the following minimum requirements:

- 1. The responding firm has been in business as supplier/exporter of this kind of equipment for not less than five years.
- 2. The firm has supplied the general shop equipment and furniture described above or other similar industrial equipment within the last five years with a total delivery value of not less than S.R. 50,000,000.
- 3. The firm has a minimum of at least twenty full time permanent staff.

Prequalification questionnaires will be issued to interested firms and a deadline date will be indicated for receiving data required. Data received will be evaluated by a committee for the purpose of developing a short-list of highly qualified firms. Requests for price proposals will be extended only to this short-list of highly qualified firms.

Firms desiring prequalification documents should respond to:

The Director General, GENERAL ORGANIZATION FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING, Vocational Training Directorate, P.O. Box: 6743, Riyadh, SAUDI ARABIA Telex N. 202629 VOTRNG SJ.

Fed Backs Citicorp Computer Plan

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve Board has cleared the way for Chicorp to enter the data processing and transmission business through a subsidiary to be known

as Citishare. The board's 6-to-0 vote Friday approving Citicorp's application was a victory for the bank holding company in a three-year battle with computer services companies that contended Citicorp would be able to offer unfair competition because of its existing contacts with potential customers.

Patrick J. Mulhern, Criticorp senior vice president and general counsel, said the ruling would clear the way for the holding company, parent of the nation's second-largest bank, to offer such new services as banking at home on computer terminals and electronic publishing of financial and economic data, which Citishare's customers would be able to read on computer terminals.

"It sounds as though what we asked for, we got, pretty much," Mr. Mulhern said. "It will have real significance in our being able to compete in the new world of technology, and we couldn't be-

more pleased." The pace-setting Federal Reserve Board ruling is expected to clear the way for other bank holding companies to enter the rapidly

Ine Fed said it found no evidence that, as the computer service girms fear, Citicorp would tie its sales of computer services to making of loans through its Citibank unit or that it would subsidize its computer services with revenue from other activities. from other activities.

Citicorp was not given a carte blanche entry into computer services, however. Its activities must be restricted to "banking, financial" businesses and consumers, thus and economic data."

Jerome Dreyer, president of the Association of Data Processing Service Organizations, which represents computer service compa-nies, said it was likely the group would appeal. But he said the decision was not as permissive in allowing Citicorp's expansion as he feared it would be. Banks already engage in data processing and transmission for

their internal needs and for their

banking customers. Computers,

for instance, are used to keep track

of bank balances and for financial

analysis. Automatic teller ma-

chines represent a form of data

processing and transmission.

putting it into competition with computer companies. According to its application, Ci-

ticorp is considering a wide range of services. It expects to sell pro-grams on a time-sharing basis to other banks and businesses, allowing them to perform such tasks as credit analysis and financial modeling. It plans to provide account-ing, bookkeeping and economic forecasting for business generally. It also wants to provide customers with access to data bases containing information such as economic statistics and foreign currency quotes that are stored in Citicorp's computers.

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Banks Preparing to Offer Hungary A Credit of at Least \$200 Million

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — A group of interna-tional banks is scheduled this week to offer Hungary a loan of at least \$200 million for three years.

Ten of the 19 banks invited have agreed to participate in such a loan, bearing interest at 11/2 points

SYNDICATED LOANS over the London interbank rate. and another has tentatively accept-

The group includes four U.S. banks, two French banks and one bank each from West Germany, Austria, the Mideast and Japan. The tentative acceptance is from a

British bank

Half of this group agreed to underwrite \$25 million each while the others were willing to put up only \$20 million. The lower figure was finally chosen but it is expected that when completed the syndicate will comprise 15 banks — bringing the total to \$300 million.

The operation has generated considerable comment in the market, with a number of loan officers scoffing at its significance.

"This is not a market loan if the only way it can get done is for the vice chairman of one bank [Mannfacturers Hanover Trust, which is coordinating it] to call the vice chairmen of other banks," said one

Policy Making

But those involved in the deal rejected this criticism. "Loan officers don't make bank policy," said one senior banker. "If banks hadn't stopped leading to Hun-gary and asking for their deposits back, there'd be no problem. It's only at the senior level of manage-ment that a decision can be made to resume business.

"The significance of this opera-tion," he added, "is that it is a clear sign of the degree of faith by a broadly based group of major banks that Hungary deserves sup-port. It definitely is a positive de-

Nevertheless, the question remains whether the willingness of these banks to make this loan, coupled with \$510 million from major central banks and an upcoming credit from the International Monetary Fund, will unblock Hungary's access to the Euromar-

Also scheduled to be launched shortly is a \$750 million loan for New Zealand Refinery Co. to inance the expansion of New Zeaand's only oil refinery. Terms are bose of its \$500-million, 12-year redit signed in 1980. Interest on taking up to \$2 million to 1½ per—At the first coupon fixing in Ochet loan was set at half a point trent for managers taking \$6 million to the first three years. Bein or more For banks taking the \$1,000 note into a \$1,000 bond redit signed in 1980. Interest on

vears and 4 point for the final ranging from ½ to 1 percent are conferred. These latter commissions

Public Power Corp. of Greece is scheduled to award a mandate for its \$250-million loan early this k. Four syndicates are bidding for the business. Up to \$50 million is expected to be raised as a floating rate note — a disguised syndi-cated credit whose higher commis-sions will fatten the return to banks and enable a cosmetic lowering in the terms of the companion syndicated credit.

Cosmetic Question

The remainder will be raised as a classic syndicated credit. Still undecided is whether the cosmetic reduction in Greek borrowing costs, relative to the central bank's recent eight-year loan carrying a half-point margin over Libor, gets translated as a longer maturity or a

Pemex is raising \$500 million in a one-year transaction priced at half a point over Libor. The loan is a pre-financing of oil sales to Cie. Française des Pétroles (\$300 million) and Italy's Agip (\$200 million) A similarly structured \$300 million loan is being arranged with Canadian banks

Also turning to the short-term market is Uruguay's hydroelectric agency, Palmar. Interest on its \$130-million, one-year loan is to be set at one point over Libor. Urugnay last year paid a split 14-to- 1/8 point over Libor for 10-year monev. The current loan can be extended twice, for a total life of three years, if lenders desire, and each time Uruguay is to pay a 1/2percent extension fee.

Venezuela, meanwhile, which numed down bankers' terms on a proposed jumbo loan, has arranged a \$200-million loan from a group of Japanese banks led by Sumitomo. The eight-year loan is said to carry a margin of % point over Libor. This is one year longer than proposed for the jumbo and a quarter of a point cheaper.

Venezuela is raising a \$100-million, one-year loan in general syndication carrying a margin of half a point over Libor.

Unusual Fees

Eletrosul, a 98-percent owned subsidiary of Brazil's Eletrobras, is seeking \$135 million for eight years, offering 21/2 points over Lior or 1% points over the higher of either the prime rate or the adjusted rate for 90-day certificates of deposit.

Of special interest are the fees, which can run up to a very hefty 21/2 percent. The basic fees range from % percent for participents

A Battle for U.S. Sweet Tooth

By Randolph E. Bucklin Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — The maker of Hershey bars

has discovered it is hard to resist pressure to raise

Between last fall and this spring, executives at Hershey Foods unsuccessfully struggled to maintain the price of their candy bars at 25 cents while M&M Mars was charging 30 cents.

Management at No. 2 Hershey believed con-

sumers would shy away from paying 30 cents for Mars' candy bars, which include Three Musk-eteers, Snickers and M&Ms.

After six months of holding the line, Hershey abandoned its low-price market strategy in March. announcing a price increase to 30 cents and an average increase in the size of its candy bars of 28

The new Hershey products are now reaching supermarkets and other retailers in the candy distributioo chain.

Hersbey's move to the 30-cent price marks a victory for recent market strategy by Mars. Her-shey apparently went along with 30-cent prices for two major reasons: Its battle plan was frustrated by retailers who decided to charge 30 cents across the board for candy bars, and it was losing market share to Mars anyway.

This most recent episode in the continuing battle for the allegiance of America's sweet tooth is a year and a half old. It began when Mars, which was losing market share to Hershey, boldly broke with candy industry tradition by increasing candy-

bar size without raising prices.

"The move caught the whole industry off guard," says Janet Kitt, who watches the candy business for American Consulting in Chicago.
"All of a sudden Mars was out there with bigger

Smelling a bargain, candy buyers turned to the bigger Mars products and the company's market share went from 37.8 percent in July, 1980, to 41.1 percent in July, 1981.

Hershey lost market share, dropping from 27.3 percent to 26.9 percent. Two other major candy manufacturers also lost sbare to Mars. Peter Paul,

maker of Mounds and Almond Joy, dropped from 7.6 percent to 6.7 percent, and Nabisco Brands. maker of Baby Ruth, Butterfinger and Junior Mints, fell from 8.2 percent to 7.3 percent.

In the \$5-billion-a-year candy business, 1 percentage point of market share represents \$50 mil-

About nine months ago, Mars increased its prices from 25 to 30 cents, a move that should have been to Hershey's advantage. Although it had smaller bars, Hershey also had lower prices and was selling its candy at about the same cost per ounce. Hershey decided to stand and fight at 25

But Hershey's strategy, backed by pointed advertising, was scuttled by most candy retailers who refused to deal with two prices, going with the higher one.

"The mom-and-pop store doesn't want to bother with, 'Is this bar Hershey's,' or, 'Is this bar Mars," the American Consulting analyst said. "It was very difficult for (Hershey) to maintain the 25-cent price at retail level.

Continuing drops in cocoa prices helped Mars decide to make bigger bars for the same price. Cocoa powder accounts for about 40 percent of all ingredients used by U.S. candy manufacturers: raw materials make up 48 percent of candy pro-

Mars traded some short-run profit for gains in sales, but as the prices of sugar and cocoa declined substantially over the past 18 months, Mars' gam-

ble paid off handsomely.

It is impossible to tell exactly how successful Mars has been, because the Fairfax, Va., company is privately owned. Sales are estimated at more than \$3 billion, of which 40 percent is candy.

Industry analysts believe, however, that it was Mars' private ownership that allowed it to take a long view on profit. "Mars can pursue an aggressive strategy," said Lee Tawes, an analyst with Oppenheimer & Co. in New York. "It can sacrifice profit for a year."

Because Hershey is publicly held, pressure to maintain high profit, even in the short run, is likely to be stronger than at Mars, Mr. Tawes said. Hershey is at a disadvantage."

Bond Markets Wary of Fall in Interest Rates

(Continued from Page 7) anteed by France, were quoted at

are shaved by half a point for

banks exercising an option to take additional loans guaranteed by the

West German or Italian export

For every \$1 of the Eurodollar

credit, banks can take half a dollar

equivalent of a 10-year Deutsche

mark loan guaranteed 100 percent

by Italy's Socce. Or banks can take

the equivalent of 25 cents worth of a 12-year DM loan guaranteed 95

France's recently nationalized Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann is raising \$100 million. The seven-year

loan is being syndicated only among French banks — a fact ex-

plained perhaps by the low margin

of % point for the first three years

and 1/2 point over Libor thereafter.

Sudanese Payment

LONDON (Reuters) - Sudan

hopes to be able to make a \$22-

million interest payment to banks, due last Tuesday, sometime later this month, banking sources said

Sudan failed to meet the dead-

line for the quarterly interest pay-ment to its 100 or so commercial

bank debtors because of a cash-

The problem has arisen largely because of the refusal of the IMF

to allow the country to draw on its

standby credit facility, the sources

flow problem, they said.

credit agencies.

percent by Hermes.

But the \$75-million issue for Australia's Colonial Sugar Refin-ing, offered at par bearing a coupon of 16 percent, ended the week at 97%. Bucking the trend was Ohio Edison's five-year oote bearing a hefty 174 percent coupon. Priced at par, the issue was increased to \$75 million from

the \$50 million initially indicated

and ended the week at 1011/2.

Crédit Foncier, guaranteed by France, is offering \$200 million of seven-year notes with a novel formula. The paper, which bears in-terest at a thin 1/2 point over the London interbank rate for threemonth Eurodollars, is convertible into fixed rate bonds bearing a coupon of 121/2 percent and maturing in 1992. The conversion can be nade at any three-month coupon fixing for the first three years.

At the first coupon fixing in Oc-

\$147.73. In effect, this means the bond is being purchased at a price of \$852.27 for a yield of 151/2 percent. The cash payment drops by about \$12 every three months, reducing the effective yield of the bond by a quarter-point to 12% percent by the final exercise date of July, 1985.

Long Option Period

Lead manager Crédit Commercial de France says the formula allows investors a long option period and the borrower an ever-decreasing cost of money.

Banque Worms, recently nationalized by the French government, is offering \$75 million of 12-year notes with interest set at 4 point over the mean of the bid-asked sixmonth interbank rate (in effect 1/8 point over the offered rate). Holders can request redemption after seven years or 9½ years. A mini-mum coupon of 5½ percent is guaranteed. The issue was reported to be much less well-received than

CRA Finance, a unit of CRA

would receive a cash payment of Ltd., the Australian mining company that itself is controlled by Rio Tinto-Zinc, is offering \$250 million of eight-year notes with interest set at ¼ point over Libor. Holders can redeem the notes at every six-month coupon date. The managers collect an annual underwriting fee for assuring the sale of the notes, and a panel of 30 banks will bid for the paper at prices they believe they can sell to their clients. A similar formula, which is standard in Australia, was used when MIM Holdings sold \$100 million of floating rate notes

> The Deutsche mark's weak performance on the foreign exchange market and renewed fears that the government will oot be able to hold its 1983 budget deficit to its projected 28 billion DM contributed to a weakening of DM Euro-

> As a result, the coupon oo Em-hart's 100-million-DM, seven-year issue was increased to 9¼ percent from the indicated 91/2 percent. But

priced at a discount of 991/2, the is-

sue was quoted Friday at 974.

The private placement for South Africa's Post Master General was cut to 50 million DM from the expected 75 million DM. The fiveyear issue is being offered at par bearing a coupon of 10½ percent. A 100-million-DM issue for

France's Caisse Nationale des Télécommunications, which was expected to bear a coupon of 91/2 percent, came to market at 9% percent but still received a cool reception, quoted oo a when-issued basis at a discount of 14 points from the expected par pricing.

As a result of the deterioration in the market, the scheduled issues

for Bank of America and Gillette have been canceled. Only one issue - a 200-million-DM bond for the World Bank - remains on the cal-In an effort to stem the capital

outflow from West Germany, the Bundesbank has extended the limit on the size of individual issues to include loans extended to foreign borrowers by banks. This would put a cap of 75 million DM oo loans to all except supranational and sovereign borrowers.

Shultz Places Bechtel Under the Spotlight

(Continued from Page 71 with a master's degree from the Stanford Business School, took control of the company in 1960, succeeding his father, Stephen Sr. The father led the company to prosperity during World War II by building Liberty ships. After the war, he shifted into oil refineries and then nuclear plants, while continuing to bolster the company's pipeline activities.

Family Control

The Bechtels - one of the world's richest families as a result of their company's enormous success — control 40 percent of the concern's stock, and 56 executives share the rest. The company has in recent years broadened its reach overseas, particularly in Indonesia and other developing Asian na-tions and the Arabic Middle East.

It has shed partially the reclusive habits that occasionally invited political controversy, and it has diverted portions of its mounting cash reserves into partnerships and investments outside of the engineering and construction realm.

Last year, Bechtel reorganized its corporate structure to allow firmer control of its myriad projects. At the top of the Bechtel totem pole is Sequoia Ventures, which holds the family's shares in the company. (Sequoia also owns 80 percent of Dillon, Read & Co., a New York investment bank.)

Beneath Sequoia is the Bechtel Group, a holding company composed of three main operating arms: petroleum engineering, power engineering and civil engineer-ing and mining. There is a fourth operating arm that bunts for invitmg places to invest the group's money and rustles up new busi-

Of Bechtel's projects valued at \$50 million and above, half are outside the United States. The company has never been involved in a project in Israel. This is partly a matter of politics and partly of economics. Arab states ban contracts with any U.S. supplier that does work in Israel. Then, too, Israel's own construction technology is so advanced, and its work force so sophisticated, that the country has has been able to do most major building projects on its own.

Aroused Suspicions

Because of its Arab ties, Bechtel has aroused the suspicions of Is-raeli supporters. In 1976, it became the only company accused by the Justice Department of refusing to subcontract work to companies blacklisted by the Arab League of Nations. The Justice Department charged that Bechtel and four of its divisions or subsidiaries had refused to subcootract work in the Middle East to U.S. companies blacklisted by the Arab League as part of their economic boycott of

The dispute was settled out of court when Bechtel agreed to a consent decree stating it would not participate in an Arab boycott. Bechtel subsequently sought to change its position, arguing thatthe Arab boycott, being political, was beyond the scope of the Sherman Antitrust Act. A federal judge, however, signed the consent

judgment in 1979.

The restructuring in late 1980 was meant to clarify reporting lines and delegate authority into smaller corporate units. The idea was to encourage Bechtel managers to react more quickly to what Mr. Bechtel, Mr. Shultz and other top executives anticipated would be new opportunities and increased competition for Bechtel worldwide.

Newly industrialized countries are capturing a bigger share of world markets, and will probably be producing 25 percent of the world's goods by the end of the decade," Mr. Bechtel told a gathering of managers this spring. "We must identify these new areas and be more aggressive selling our-

selves in these difficult markets." It was in setting the new strategy that Mr. Shultz made his influence felt, in part through his analysis of international economics and his professorial knack of soliciting opinions and directing strategy discussions at meetings of Bechtel's seven-member executive committee, according to one member, Steven V. White

Mr. White said it was not Mr. Shultz's government contacts alone that caught Mr. Bechtel's eye, but rather Mr. Shultz's familiarity with international economics, labor issues and finance.

Also, Mr. Shultz's understated, pragmatic manner fit well with an organization dominated by engineers who had worked their to the top managing the mammoth projects that were Bechtel's staple.

U.S. Farmland Values Show a Decline of 1%

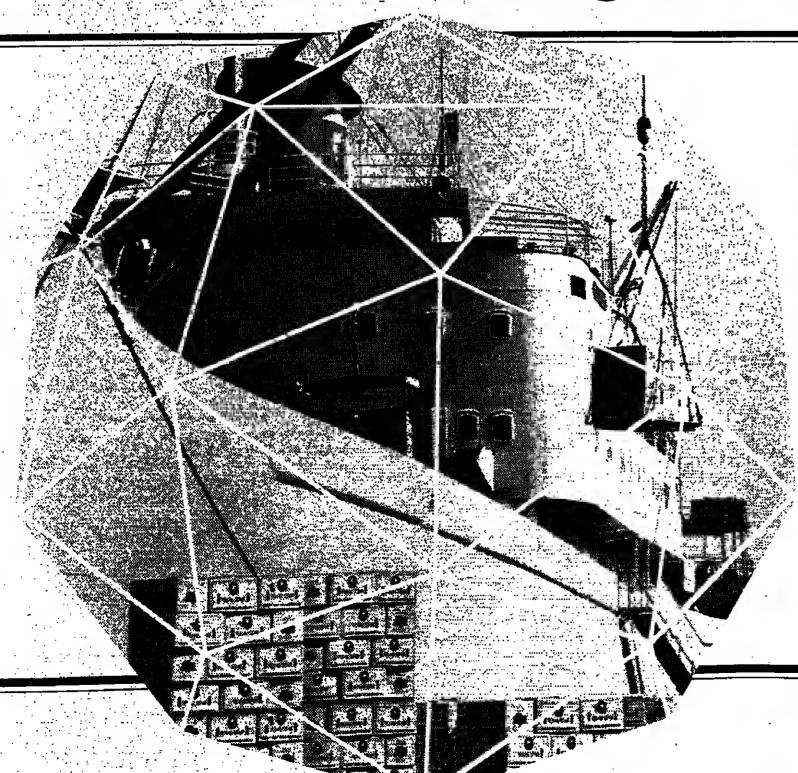
WASHINGTON - The value of farmland in the United States declined an average of 1 percent be-tween February, 1981, and April, 1982, the U.S. Agriculture Department said Friday.

In a summary of its farm real estate report, the department said the value of farmland has dropped to an average of \$788 an acre. The decline follows increases of 16 percent in 1979 and 9 percent in 1980. Despite the decline in land values, cash rents for farmland were generally higher than a year ago, the department said.

The department also reported that the rate of farm transfers has slowed in recent years in response to lower farm income.

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GE Agrees to Sell

air conditioning to Trane Co. for

takeover. Last week securities firm said that it had amassed an 8.1-percent holding in Trane and was considering seeking control of the air conditioning con-

A GE spokesman did not deny specifically that the company was acting as a "white knight" to pro-tect Trane's independence, but he said that the huge electrical equip-ment conglomerate had been discussing a transaction with Trans for some time.

"These discussions have been under way for several months," he said Friday. "This deal just makes sense on the merits of the busi-

Under the terms of the proposed transaction, which must be ap-proved by Trane's shareholders, Trane is to pay GE \$100 million in cash and 1.85 million newly issued shares of Trane stock. Trane currently has 10.2 million shares out-standing, selling at about \$33 a share.

Swiss Wholesale Prices Dip

Reuters BERN --- Swiss wholesale prices fell 0.2 percent in June after a 0.7 percent increase in May, the Department for Industry, Trade and Labor said Friday. The year-on-year increase narrowed to 3.1 percent in June compared with 3.3 percent in May.

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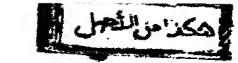
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Highlights

Net earnings

Cash flow

Investments

Forecast turnover of the Group for 1982:14 billion French francs.

1981

10.532

218,7

406,5

442,0

140,3

75,8

31,5

Variation

+38%

+ 44 %

+ 37 %

+ 72 %

+ 37 %

+ 44 %

+ 44 %

1980

7.615

151,3

296,3

257,7

102,7

52,4

21,8

BOUYGUES GROUP (in millions of francs)

Turnover (tax inclusive)

INCOME PER SHARE (in francs)

Consolidated cash flow per share

Consolidated net earnings per share

Dividend per share, including tax credit

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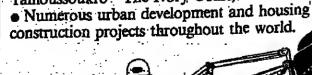
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Tanzania:

• Technical institute of the university of Yamoussoukro - The Ivory Coast;





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Cubs Maul Reds, 12-0, as Jenkins Wins No. 270

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches career that he CHICAGO — Ferguson Jenkins more in a game. pitched a seven-strikeout five-hitter Friday, gaining his 270th lifetime victory and 48th shutout, as the Chicago Cubs battered Cincinnati, 12-0.

The Cubs scored in the first and third off Bob Shirley (2-7). Bill Buckner drove in the first run with an infield out after Ryne Sandberg had doubled. His single in the third again delivered Sandberg, who had walked.

After Gary Woods' two-run ho-

FRIDAY BASEBALL

mer in the sixth, the Cubs scored six runs in the seventh off rehever Greg Harris. Jerry Morales cleared the bases with a triple, and Woods drove in Morales with a single. Another run scored on a double by Larry Bowa, and Jenkins' sacrifice fly produced the sixth run of the

Jenkins, 38, said the 300-victory plateau is within his range. "It depends on how many starts I can get over the next two sea-sons," he said, "and whether I can keep myself in good physical

Cardinals 3, Astros 2 In Houston, George Hendrick hit his 13th home run and Keith Hernandez singled home the winning run in the sixth as St. Louis beat the Astros, 3-2. Despite the loss, Nolan Ryan struck out 10 batters, marking the sixth time this season and the 141st time in his

Transactions

BASEBALL INDIANS-Signed

Vianiewski to a series of one-year co BUFFALO—Signed linebacker Eu o a series of one-year contracts. CLEVELAND—Signed lineboo

SAN DIEGO-Signed Charite Johner, wide mes Harris quarterback. COLLEGE DePAUL—Named Kenny McReynolds assistant backetboll coach and Jeanne Lenti assistant PENN-Named Tom Crawley on pasiston

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Dodgers 6, Phillies 4 In Philadelphia, Ron Roenicke, a .117 hitter, doubled home two

runs with two out in the 11th to push Los Angeles past the Phillies, 6-4. Pedro Guerrero singled and, one out later, stole second. Steve Yeager was walked intentionally but Roenicke hit the first pitch from Tug McGraw (1-1) into the alley in left-center.

Braves 6, Pirates 4

In Atlanta, Larry Whisenton hit a two-run single to cap a three-run fifth that carried the Braves over Pittsburgh, 6-4. With the Pirates leading in the fifth, 4-3, Atlanta scored three runs off Rick Rhoden

Giants 3, Expos 2

In Montreal, Joe Morgan and Jack Clark hit sixth-inning homer and Atlee Hammaker and three relievers combined on a six-hitter as Francisco beat the Expos, 3-2. With Montreal ahead, 1-0, Morgan opened the sixth with his sixth nome run of the season, a shot

> Major League **Standings**

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career that he has fanned 10 or over the right-field wall off Steve more in a game. over the right-field wall off Steve Rogers (10-4).

Padres 6, Mets 3 Mets 5, Padres 3

In New York, Dave Kingman's 20th homer, good for two runs in the seventh, snapped a tie and enabled the Mets to break a sevengame losing streak by beating San Diego, 5-3, in the second game of a doubleheader. In the opener, Terry Kennedy drove in two runs, including the tie-breaker in the seventh, in the Padres' 6-3 victory.

Rangers 3, Tigers 2 Rangers 3, Tigers 1

In the American League, in Arlington, Texas, Billy Sample homered and singled to drive in two runs and Doc Medich and Dave Schmidt scattered 10 hits as Texas downed Detroit, 3-1, and completed a sweep of a twi-night doubleheader. In the opener, Buddy Bell hit a two-run home run with one out in the ninth as the Rangers rallied to win, 3-2.

Brewers 9, Royals 6

In Milwaukee, two-run doubles by Cecil Cooper and Gorman Thomas highlighted a seven-run fourth that lifted the Brewers over Kansas City, 9-6. Mike Caldwell (6-8) was the winner, and Rollie Fingers earned his 17th save. Paul Splittorff (7-6) took the loss.

Twins 4, Red Sox 1

In Boston, Frank Viola (3-0) pitched a six-hitter and Brunansky and Randy Johnson drove in fourth-inning runs to lead Minnesota to a 4-1 victory over the Red Sox. Dennis Eckersley (9-7)

Blue Jays 7, White Sox 6 In Toronto, Ernie Whitt hit a two-run homer and Al Woods

drove in two runs with a double and a home run to help the Blue Jays down Chicago, 7-6. Dale CFL Standings

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Murray (6-3) pitched 31/2 innings to earn his third straight relief victo-ry, with Joey McLaughlin pitching the final 1% innings to gain his fifth save.

Angels 4, Yankees 1 In Anaheim, Calif., Geoff Zahn

(10-4) pitched a two-hitter, and Don Baylor's leadoff home run sparked a three-run second that carried California over New York.

Indians 7, Mariners 4

In Seattle, Larry Milbourne and Chris Bando hit two-run home runs in the fourth to pace Cleveland's 7-4 victory over the Mar-iners. Milbourne had three hits, including a double, and scored twice to go along with his homer. Orioles 7, A's 5

In Oakland, Calif., Dan Ford's three-run double highlighted a five-run second that helped Baltimore and Scott McGregor (10-6) beat the A's, 7-5. Ken Singleton, Cal Ripken and Gary Roenicke led the winners' 12-hit attack with

two hits each.

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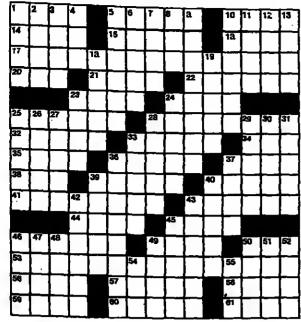
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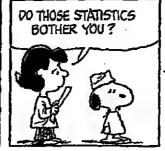
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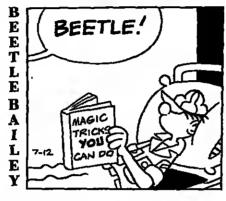




























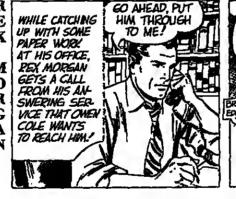
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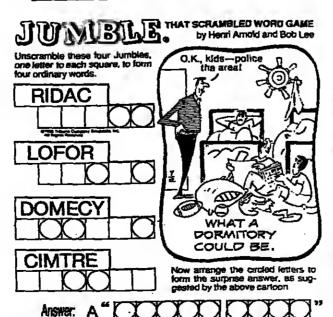
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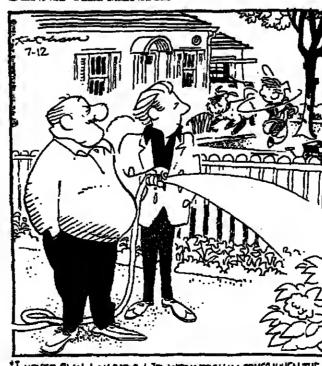




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BOOKS

MIGHTY MISSISSIPPI: Biography of a River

By Marquis W. Childs. 204 pp. \$12.95 Ticknor & Fields, 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017 tide of humanity floating down the

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

THIS brief and rather charming history of the Mississippi River has a curious background. Marquis Childs began writing it a half-century ago, when he was 29 years old — a native of an lowariver town for whom "the lore of the Mississippi, the feel of it, was in my bones." He seems to have had in mind a book that would contrast the river's "legendary past" with its gloomy, neglected condition in the early 1930s.

early 1930s.

But the manuscript went uncompleted; Childs "turned to journalism in the Washington bureau of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch" and went on to a distinguished career as a reporter and political columnist. Now, in retirement, Childs has turned back to his labor of youthful love, adding a concluding chapter but not for whatconcluding chapter but not, for whatever reason, bothering to bring the bulk of the book up to date, with the somewhat unsettling result that most of it, though published in 1982 as a "new" book, reads as though it were written for readers of 1932 to whom the controversies of the day were breaking news.

That, however, is a small objection; what matters most is that "Mighty Mississippi" is a handsomely written story that serves as a compact but am-ple introduction to the river's rich, lusty and tempestuous history. It begins with the great wave of settlers who moved across and along the river in the late 18th century and ends with the fight in Congress two years ago over user fees for river barges; in between, Childs provides quick, perceptive and often witry glimpses of a history that, in less selective hands, could

go on for volume upon volume.

For those who first settled around the river, and for those who followed them, the Mississippi was a Promised Land: "The idea of the New World land: its great river, the sea that should lead to China, the persistent cities of gold." They came to the river in a "remarkable migration of a free people . . . something new in the world, this



For a time, with the invention of the steamboat, the river's prospects seemed limitless. Because the steamboat could travel upstream, against boat could travel upstream, against the river's fierce current, as well as down, the Mississippi became for a while in the 19th century the young nation's great north-south highway, its heroes were the pilots who steered the steamboats "through the treacherous river with the strength of [their] own arms." Its villains were the pirates and con men and outlaws and drifters whom Mark Twain immortalized not without affection, in "Hucized, not without affection, in "Huckleberry Finn" and "Life on the Mississippi." Its ordinary citizens were the people who inhabited the nver towns, struggling to make a living off the Mississippi's precarious com-

rivers of an unpeopled continent."

The trouble with that commerce, as Childs sees it, was that it depended upon "economic provincialism and absenterism, the fatal concentration of wealth in one center." That center was the industrial East and its overlords were the notorious captains of finance. When they decided that the future lay with the railroads, the Mississippi was finished as a great thoroughfare of commerce.

With the end of the Civil War they

began a campaign as ruthless as it was unrelenting. New lines were everywhere projected to parallel water routes. . . In a period of less than 20 years the river was all but swept bare. By 1887 there was only one regular steamboat line between Cincin-nati and New Orleans. No boats ran from New Orleans to the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, and there was no regular Louisville boat."

In the years that followed, the great timber forests of the north Mississippi were plundered, in a systematic pil-lage that Childs describes with quiet anger. Many of the river towns that had flourished in the middle of the 19th century were dead, or dying, by the coming of the 20th. New Orleans, once envisioned as a capital of commerce and industry, became a quaint provincial city. And the river's past became instant legend — "romanti-cized, sentimentalized, out of all semblance to what it had actually been." But there is no sentimentalizing in

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"Mighty Mississippi." It is a forthright, clear-eyed story that, though a few more anecdotes would be welcome, manages to do what its author wishes: "It reflects the vigor, the passion, the love of life, of that mighty stream."

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A strange phenomenon that has long terrified serious players has been prevalent recently in Canada where it has been christened "the Y

It works this way: An opponent overbids outrageously, is doubled and finds a dummy of quite extraordinary and the suffering defenders are later beard muttering in the corridors, "Y me?" or perhaps, "Y us?" They have become the latest victims of the

dreaded Y dummy. Bridge science offers no hope for eliminating this scourge, or even for finding an antidote. In a recent outbreak in Montreal, the victims survived, but in very unusual circumstances. The case was reported in the Montreal Bridge League's book "Mélange de Bridge" by Rhoda Habert, who held the East cards.

East and West bid aggressively to a somewhat optimistic four-heart contract that would probably have failed by two tricks. But South, not content with having made a vulnerable overcall at the two-level, now bid four spades, an action that would be un-derstandable from the North position. South was described by Mrs. Ha-bert as "fearless," but one can think of other adjectives. An inspired trump lead would have beaten the contract. for East could later gain the lead in diamonds and play the spade queen to cut down ruffs. But West led the club ten, and

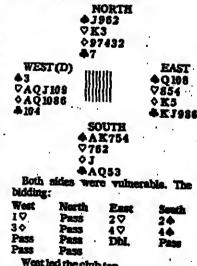
South was in full control. Or she would have been if she had realized that her Y dummy contained a built-

South won with the club queen,

ruffed a low club, and led a diamond from dummy. East put up the king, winning the trick, and began a mental grumble about the dummy: "Four trumps, a well-placed doubleton king of hearts, five diamonds, a singleton

A singleton club? East sat up in her chair as she became the first player to notice that dummy had begun with 12 the club deuce was lurking under dummy's diamonds.

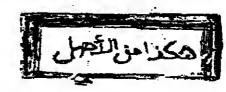
A tournament director ruled that the renascent dence was now in play. Grinning fiendishly. East gave her partner a club ruff to defeat a contract that would have been made if the dummy had been totally visible. The conclusion seems to be that the Y dummy is not always lethal if it contains fewer than 13 cards.



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Italy's Bruno Conti, right, swept the ball away from Hans-Peter Breigel early in the title game.

ing and come up to me even now.

Mitchell attempts to guide oth-

Italy, 3-1 Winner, Takes World Cup

MADRID - Italy defeated West Germany, 3-1, in Sunday night's final of the 12th World Cup, equaling Brazil's record of three triumphs in the world's premier soccer tournament.

Ever more confident after a scoreless first half, Italy ran up a 3fi lead as Paolo Rossi, Marco Tardelli and Sandro Altobelli scored in a slow-paced match between two teams tired at the end of the monthlong competition. Paul

WORLD CUP SOCCER

Breitner registered West Germa-In Alicante, Poland came from behind with a three-goal spree and went on to beat France, 3-2, Satur-day night to win third place.

After a 13th-minute goal by Frenchman Rene Girard, the Poles weathered heavy pressure before surging back to take the lead on goals by Andrzej Szarmach, in the 44th minute, and Stefan Majewski on the stroke of halftime. Janusz

Alain Couriel closed the deficit to 3-2 in the 74th minute, bm France could not provide the

Kupcewicz made it 3-1 in the

opening minute of the second half.

Italy's third cup title was its first since 1938. It also won in 1934. The goalkeeper and captain, Dino Zoff, at 40 the oldest player ever to play in a final, was presented with the trophy by King Juan Carlos. Rossi, the hero of the 1982 finals (his six goals were high for the tournament), sparked the victory before a crowd of 110,000 in Santi-

The match did not start well for the Italians, who were without inured Giancarlo Antognoni and lost forward Francesco Graziani to an injury after seven minutes of play - and then watched Antonio Cabrini squander a 26th-minute penalty, the first penalty miss ever in a cup final.

ago Bernabeu Stadium

Brazilian referee Arnaldo Cuelho did not hesitate in awarding the spot kick when Hans-Peter Briegel wrestled down Bruno Conti as

Conti tried to reach susbtitute Al-tobelli's long cross from the left. volvement in a bribery scandal, scored the goal that rocked the Eu-

Cabrini, taking the penalty in ropean champions. the absence of Antognoni, simply missed his shot, which rolled wide of the West German goal.

But Italy, attacking with nerve and skill, shredded their opponents' defense after halftime. The West Germans, also seeking a third cup victory, suffered their first loss to a European team in more than four years. West German coach Jupp

Derwall said the Italians deserved to win "because of the fire they showed" in the second half. Rossi, who returned to action only two months ago after being suspended for two years for his in-

Fullback Claudio Gentile crossed a 57th-minute free kick from the right. Rossi dived through the crowded penalty area to head the ball past goalkeeper Harald Schumacher.

That forced the West Germans to commit themselves to attacking. Italy used the extra space well.

Tardelli, outstanding in midfield, made it 2-0 in the 69th min-Giuseppe Bergomi, wbo marked West Germany's Karl-Heinz Rummenigge well through-out passed to Gaetano Scirca on

the edge of the area; Scirca found Tardelli, who blew the ball past

Schumacher from medium range. Altobelli, substituting for Grazi-ani, took a pass from Conti in the 81st minute and slipped home the

winners' third goal. With seven changes from the team that lost an exhausting semifinal to West Germany Thursday, France played its close passing game and dominated Saturday first 30 minutes. But once Poland began its comeback, the French

Poland, the third-place finisher in 1974, equaled its best World Cup performance ever; the French had their finest cup since finishing

defense folded.

Parrish Ties Record for Bases-Loaded Homers In the nightcap, Lou Whitaker drove in two runs to back a seven-hitter by Jack Morris and give the

ARLINGTON, Texas - Larry Parrish of the Texas Rangers hit his third bases-loaded home run of

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

the week Saturday to tie a majorleague record. It came in opening nning of the first game of a dou bleheader against Detroit, which the Rangers won, 6-5, when Lee Mazzili hit a one-out homer in the

Wilcox after Dave Hostetler was intentionally walked to load the Parrish's high drive landed six rows into the left-field seats. Parr-

ish tied the opener, 5-5, when he drove home Buddy Bell in the Jim Northrup of the 1968 Tigers

Tigers a 6-0 victory.

Parrish hit his sixth homer of the

season on a I-O pitch from Milt

is the only other player to have hit three grand-slams during a seven-Parrish hit his first on July 4th in Oakland off Fernando Arroyo; his second came here Wednesday

Prior to the 1982 season, Parrish had had one grand-slam in 967

"It says a lot for the guys com-ing up before me," Partish said. "How many times do you get to come up with the bases loaded?

Red Sox 5, Twins 4

In Boston, Dave Stapleton and Rick Miller each drove in two runs and Dwight Evans hit a basesempty bomer to lead the Red Sox past Minnesota, 5-4. Evans gave Boston a 5-2 lead when he hit his 11th bomer of the season into the left-field screen in the fifth off Bobby Castillo (4-6). The Twins closed to 5-4 in the sixth, when Tim Laudner singled and Gary Gaetti hit a homer, his 12th of the year, off Bruce Hurst (3-3). Bob Stanley pitched 4½ innings of shutout relief, gaining his sixth save of the season.

A's 3, Orioles 1

In Oakland, Calif., Tony Armas' third home run in three days, with a man aboard in the third, lifted the A's over Baltimore, 3-1. Tom Underwood (5-4) was the winner, recorded bis Orioles a 1-0 lead with a run-scor-Wayne Gross tied the game with a third-inning homer off Dennis Martinez (9-6). White Sox 6, Blue Jays 5

In Toronto, Tom Paciorek drove

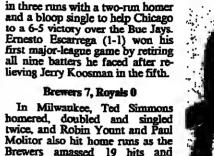
Mariners' Perry Gets a Jump on **Old-Timer Status**

SEATTLE — Gaylord Perry, the "Ancient Mariner," set another record Saturday night by taking part in the Scattle Mariners' first-ever old-timers game while still active on the team

Perry, 43, who won his 300th game on May 6, played right field for the American League squad when Chuck Cottier had to withdraw with a pulled muscle just before the start of the agme. Perry was older than some of the others playing in the three-inning exhibition, in-

cluding Mariner manager Rene Lachemann, 37, Dave Duncan, 36. and Bill Plummer, 35. At one point Perry batted against Ray Washburn, the former St. Louis pitcher. In September, 1968, Wasbburn

pitched a no-hitter against San Francisco the day after Perry had no-hit the Cardinals for the



thrashed Kansas City, 7-0. Randy Lerch blanked the Royals on nine hits in pitching his first complete game of the season.

Angels 12, Yankees 6 In Anaheim, Calif., Reggie Jackson drove in the first run of a 10-California explosion in the third inning with a single and the last two with his second bomer of the game, carrying the Angels to a 12-6 victory over New York. A crowd of 53,851 watched the Angels jump on Ron Guidry and George Frazier for eight hits in the

Indians 7. Mariners 1

third inning.

In Seattle, Von Hayes hit a tworun homer and Toby Harrah added one with the bases empty to support the five-hit pitching of Rick Sutcliffe and lead Cleveland to a 7-1 victory over the Mariners. Sutcliffe (7-4) allowed five singles while striking out three and walk-ing four in his second complete game. Jim Beattie (6-5) had a sixgame winning streak snapped.

Expos 8, Giants 4

In the National League, in Montreal, Andre Dawson drove in four runs and pitcher Bill Gullickson doubled in two in leading the Expos to an 8-4 victory over San Francisco. Dawson doubled home Tim Raines with the first Montreal run in the first and batted in two eighth save. Rich Daner gave the in the second on a bases-loaded single. Gullickson (6-8) helped his ing grounder in the first, but own cause with a two-run double in the seventh, and Dawson hit his 11th bomer of the season in the

Pirates 6, Braves 1 In Atlanta, Don Robinson won

his 10th game of the year and drove in two runs, and Dale Berra scored three runs — one on a steal of home — as Pittsburgh beat the Braves, 6-1. Robinson (10-3) right-field fence.

Larry Parrish

struck out two and walked three and allowed eight hits in 8% inn-

Cubs 1, Reds 0

In Chicago, Dickie Noles-pitched a four-hitter and Gary Woods hit a bloop RBI double to give the Cubs a 1-0 victory over Cincinnati, the Reds' 12th loss in 13 games. The nightcap of the scheduled doubleheader was suspended by darkness after nine innings with the score tied, 5-5.

Mets 9. Padres 7

In New York, Ellis Valentine's three-run homer highlighted a five-run fourth that helped the Mets beat San Diego, 9-7.

Phillies 4, Dodgers 2

In Philadelphia, Bo Diaz hit a Dick Ruthven pitched a threehitter to lead the Phillies past Los Angeles, 4-2.

Astros 4, Cardinals 2 In Houston, José Cruz hit a two-

run homer with none out in the ninth to give the Astros a 4-2 triumpb over St. Louis. Knight led off the inning with a single to right off Bob Forsch (8-5), and Denny Walling was sent in to run for him. Cruz hit the next pitch over the

Friday and Saturday Baseball Line Scores

Friday's Results AMERICAN LEAGUE 000 220 000-4 12 0 000 001 000-1 6 0 W—Viota, 3-0. L—Eckersiny, 9-7.
Chicaso 200 010 021—6 11 1
Toronto 200 010 021—6 11 1
Detson, Treut (4), Escarrega (4) and Fisk;
Leol. D.Murroy (3), B.McLoushin (4) and Whitt.
W—D.Murroy, 6-3. L.— Dotson, 3-10. MRs—
Toronto, Whitt (7), Woods (1),
Berlimore 950 000 200—7 12 0
Oaktond 101 001 011—5 12 8
McGregor, Stoddard (8) and Demissey;
Keosh, Owchinko (2), Board (7), B.McLoushin (8) and Newmon, Al-leath (91, W—McGregor, 10-4, L.— Keoush, 7-12, MRs—Oaktond, Murphy (15), Armas (9).
Cleveland 001 411 600—7 8 1 001 411 600-7 8 1 008 022 600-4 10 1 Denny, Whitson (7), Spiliner (7) and Bondo; F.Bonnister, Aderses (5) and Sweet, W—Denny, 6-9. L—F.Bonnister, 9-5.HR—Cleveland, Bando (1), Allbourne (1). (1), Autourne (1),
New York 000 010 808—1 2 1
California 000 010 808—4 8 6
John and Wyneger; Zohn and Boone, WZohn, 10-4, L.—John, 5-7, MR.—California, Baylor

(13).

Keneus City 001 001 202—6 11 0
Milwoukee 000 708 222—9 11 0
Sejitherth Castro (4) and Slought: Coldwell,
Fineurs (91 and Slongsons, W—Coldwell, 42, L—
Sejitherth, 7-6. MR—Konsas City, Slought (1).

First Game 000 011 000—2 5 0
Texas 108 000 012—3 4 1 Texes 100 000 002—3 4 1 P.Underwood Tobik (91 and L.M.Parrish; Butcher, Darwin (4) and Sundbern, W.—Darwin, 5-2. L.—Tobik, 2-3. HR.—Texes, B.Belf (10),

Pashalck, See (7) and LA.Parrish: Medich. Schmidt (7) and Werner, W.—Medich. 7-7. L.— Peshalck. 1-3. HR.—Taxas, Sample (7). NATIONAL LEAGUE

wew York 000 H2 000—3 6 1 3 000 H2 000—3 6 1 Welsh. Chiffer (6), DeLeon (8) and T.Kennedy; Pulso, Allen (8) and Hodges. W—Chiffer, 4-1. L—Pulso, 6-6. Son Diego New York

opo 039 008—3 B 1
new York

Eichelberger, Dravecky (5), Show (6), Lucus
(6), DeLeon (7) and T.Kennedy: Lynch, Zachry
(6), Alien (8) and Hodges, W—Zochry, St. L—
Lucus, 8-6, HRs— New York, Faster (10-1)
Kingmen (20), Le 000 200 200 02-6 10) 102 000 010 00-4 11 1

Reves, S.Howe (7), Stewart (9) and Yeaser; Cartina, Reed (8), McGraw (10) and B.Diaz W— Stewart, 5-4. L— McGraw, 1-1. HRs—Las Angeles, Boker (16), Guerrero (14), Philodelphic, Schmidt (10), Dernier (3). and Pujots, W-LaPaint, 5-2 L-Ryon, 8-7.

Attanta 001 230 00x—6 9 1
Rhoden, E.Rome (5), Caettle (7) and T.Peno;
Welk, C.Diez (4), Bedrostan (8) and Benadict.
W—C.Diez 24. L.-Rhoden, 5-L. HRS—
Pittsburgh, Madiock (0), Easter (7), Morrero (3). 000 000 000-0 5 2 101 002 62x-12 13 0 B.Shirley, Harris (7), Hoyes (7) and Trevino;

B.Shirtey, Harris (7), Hoves (7) and Trevino; Jankins and J.Davis, W—Jentins, 6-7. L— B.Shirtey, 2-7. HR—Chlospe, Woods (7), San Francisco 000 003 900—3 6 1 Montreal 000 101 000—2 6 0 Homenaker, Barr (6), Holland (8), Minten (9) and May: Robers, Fryman (6) and Carter, W— Hammalter, 6-5. L—Rosers, 10-4. HRs—San Francisco, Margon (6), Clark (17), Maniruel, Disser (14).

Saturday's Results

AMERICAN LEAGUS

000 000 211-7 B 1 000 010 000-1 5 1

Texas 480 100 007—4 12 0
Wilcox, Rucker (2), Tobik (6) and
L.M.Parrish; Mattack, Baltana (4), Schmidt (6),

Dorwin (8) and Werner, W— Darwin, 6-2 L— Tabik, 2-4 MRs—Detroit, Trammeli (3), Wockenfuss (2), Texas, L.A.Parrish (6), Mazzilli

on, Escorrega (5). Hickey (7) and Fisk Gott, R.L.Jockson (51, Garvin (9) and Whitt, W-Escurrege, 1-1. L— Gott, 1-6. HR—Chicago, Poctorek (5).

Boston 036 110 06x-5 0 4
B.Costliia, R.Covis (7) and Laudner; Hurst, B.Stanlay (6) and Gedman. W— Hurst. 3-1. L— B.Costillo. 4-6. HRs— Minnesota, Goeffi (12). Boston, Evans (11).

D.Mortinez and Demotor: T.Underwood Board (8) and M.Hooth. W—T.Underwood. 5-4

O.Robinson, Tekuhve (9) and T.Pena P.Niekra, C.Diaz (6), Cawley (6) and Benedict W.-D.Robinson, 10-3, L.- P.Niekra, 6-3, HR-Atlanta, Whisenton (1).

Forsch and Parter; J.Niekro and Pula J.Niekro, 84. L.—Forsch, 85. HRs—St.Louis. Lo.Smith (4). Houston, J.Cruz (61. Son Diego 181 108 128—7 13 2 Ē

Tel 128 de 12 66

La.Smith (6). Houston, J.Cruz (6).

Son Diego 101 108 128—7 13 2

New York 610 500 21x—P 12 2

Curtis, Chiffier (7), Drovecky (8) and Swister,
Lafevbre (0): Folcone, Alien (7), Leoch (0) and
Hodges. W.—Folcone, 5-4. L.—Curtis, 6-5. HRs—
Son Diego, Richards (1). New York, Kingmon
(3): Volentine (6).

Mentreal 710 000 030—4 8 2

Mentreal 229 109 21x—8 12 0

Laskev, Breisiag (2), Lavelle (3), Holland (7),
Barr (8) and May; Guilickson, Fryman (8) and
Carter. W—Guilickson, 4-8, L—Laskey, 7-4,
HRS—San Francisco, Evens (12), Montreal,
Dawton (11),
Las Angeles 619 100 000—2 3 1

Philadelphia 010 000 030—4 8 2

Weich, Hietentuer (8) and Yeager; Ruthver

md B.Didz. Wi-Ruthwen, 7-1, L-Welch, 9-4.
HRs--Los Angeles, Monday (7), Guerrero (15).
Philodestoble, B.Didz (14), Matthews (14).
Cincinnati 000 000 000-0 4 1
Chicopa 800 100 005-1 10 0
Berrenyi and Trevino; Noles and J.Davis, W-

doesn't want to hear you telling him to go to school or to hook up Their lives are a fast-forward with some company in the offseaersion of the way the rest of the orld spins. They are finished in a "Yet he's got to realize his only chance to grow is to keep up with andful of seasons rather than sev-

By Kathy Blumenstock

WASHINGTON — They spend

much of their adult lives chinging the skills of childhood, privi-

ses permitting one to play at a

ob instead of having to grow up. but athletes forced from their jobs

y age or injury suffer a particular

gony when it's time to give up the

te that lain "I keep thinking I ought to be sere," said Dick Bosman, who

10 lraing, the athlete meets his most

ack for the National Football

You don't ever face up to retir-

nat? A game influenced by the ody! You could throw a curveball

ant despite being on "the outside"

reparing for retirement, Bosman

dmits he still finds it tough to

Now What?

For many athletes, the question

now what?" is answered by severe-

nancial and personal strain -

nless they have given serious at-

if you take the fact that a guy's int of football, he's cut off from

nat big salary and nobody recog-

oach at Georgetown University.

ratch or to listen to a game.

....nd blow an elbow out. And no-

ody's going to wait two or three ears till that arm comes back."

Bosman works for a car dealer-

me's Washington, Redskins

ustrating opponent:

'sed to pitch for the Washington

acton Post Service

ral decades. Sometimes they prehis baddy who's not playing foot-ball. Otherwise, he'll be left behind and, aloud and to themselves, that the merry-go-round of professional inherits is an endless free ride, a in so many ways," Ondille. But when a final reach produc-Sometimes the athlete who stays on the fringes of his sport instead ; a pink slip insdtead of the brass of walking away has an edge on

adjustment to the real world. He can prolong the make believe a "You may have the intelligence havow when to continue," said Son-y Jurgensen, the former quarterfew seasons... "No way could Brooks Robinson have a 9-to-5 job," said the man who played 22 years for the Baltimore Orioles. He has been out

"When you retire, what you miss Jurgensen retired in 1974 but remost is the camaradecie," he said. mains a touch bitter to this day. "I The end always arrives too soon. here is no graceful fadeout or andatory age at which the athlete ets a gold watch and the gate. "A at of guys think it'll never end." aid Bosman. "How realistic is

The Last Goodbye: Painful Glare of Life With No Limelight nizes him anymore, you see what kind of adjustment he's got to make," said Bobby Mitchell, now

Like Robinson, Phil Esposito is assistant general manager of the Redskins. Mitchell retired as a broadcaster for his former team. He retired last year, after 18 sea-sons in the National Hockey player in 1969, but jokes that some people think I'm still play-League, and works behind the microphone for New York Ranger. But Esposito finds his "closeness to the game makes it [retirement] so much worse."

ers. "When a guy makes our team," he said, "I talk to him about later," and that's difficult. "At first, I thought it would help," he said, "But you see every-He's just signed for the big bucks. He's bought a Mercedes. He thing and wonder why people aren't doing what you know they should on the ice. If I could get away from it, I probably wouldn't even go to games. I'd watch on

Joe Greene of the Pittsburgh Steelers was ready to get out because he didn't want to compromise what he thought of his own abilities. "I considered leaving for a year before I did it," he said. "As of now, I've been successfully re-tired for more than two months. It hasn't hit home yet."

Greene has opened a restaurant in Dallas and is working for Coca-Cola. His role in the company's award-winning commercial (Mean Joe tosses jersey to kid in exchange that doing television commentary in the company family, just as he was a mainstay in Pittsburgh.

Jurgensen retired in 1974 but re-"The best thing was always putting was forced out," he said. "[George] on your uniform to play, but at Allen forced me to retire." When least now I'm still in the game. It would Jurgensen have quit on his

SPORTS BRIEFS

Australia, New Zealand, France Gain

BRISBANE — Australia, defeating Chile, 4-I, has moved into the Davis Cup semifinals. The doubles team of Paul McNamee and Peter

McNamara defeated Belous Prajoux and Hans Gildermeister, 8-6, 2-6, 8-

6, 6-2, Saturday giving Australia an unbeatable 3-0 lead in the quarterfinal series. Sunday, Ricardo Acuna upset Mark Edmondson, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4, while John Fitzgerald beat Pedro Rebolledo, 8-6, 3-6, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.

In Paris, the French advanced when Yannick Noah defeated Ivan

Lendl, 6-2, 3-6, 7-9, 6-3, 6-4, Sunday, for a 3-I lead over Czechoslovakia. Noah and Henri Leconte downed Pavel Slozil and Tomas Smid, 2-6, 6-3.

6-3, 6-4, Saturday after the Czechs had evened the series, I-I, with Lendt's 6-3, 4-6, 6-3, 9-11, 6-4 victory over Thierry Tulasne.

The Australians will play either the United States or Sweden, whose series in St. Louis is at 2-I, United States, after John McEnroe and Peter

Fleming scored a 6-4, 6-3, 6-0 victory Saturday over Anders Jarryd and Hans Simonsson. On Friday, McEnroe had defeated Jarryd, 10-8, 6-3, 6-3, while Mats Wilander beat Eliot Teltscher, 6-4, 7-5, 3-6, 3-6, 6-0.

KARI-MARX-STADT, East Germany — East Germany defeated the United States 2074-1724 Saturday in the first track and field meet ever

between the two countries. The American men won 1201/2-1021/2, but the

East German women trounced their U.S. counterparts, 105-52, in the

East Germany's Marties Goehr equaled her own world-record time of 10.88 seconds in the 100 meters Friday night. Calvin Smith clocked 9.91

seconds in the men's 100; that would have broken the 14-year-old world record of 9.95 set by fellow American James Hines, but there was a tail

wind of 2.1 meters per second - two meters per second being the limit.

FRANKLIN, Wis. - Tonr rookie Dick Zokol and Wayne Levi, with

respective rounds of 70 and 68, were tied for the lead at 12-under-par 204 after Saturday's third round of the Greater Milwaukee Open golf tourna-

three minutes and 30 seconds. Second and third, respectively, were Bru-

Pol Verschnere of Belgium won Saturday's 234-kilometer seventh

CHICAGO — United States Football League rules will include provi-

sions for testing players for possible drug abuse, according to Chicago

franchise co-owner and coach George Allen. "There will be tests," Allen

said. "The medical people will have to tell us the most effective way to do it. Naturally, there will be some objections, but the consequences are

Allen's comments followed recent allegations of drug abuse by some

Consiled From Agency Dispotches

Zokol, Levi Tie for Golf Lead

ment. A shot back were Calvin Peete and Victor Regalado.

no Leah of Italy and Claude Criquielion of Belgium.

minor compared to what happens otherwise."

players in the National Football League.

East Germany Beats U.S. in Track

wouldn't be the same without own? "I don't think that day has baseball." own? "I don't think that day has arrived yet," he said — half-seri-

Jurgensen works for local televison here. It is a job he enjoys, and had dabbled in while he played "Retiring is pyschological. It's that football family you're with, day in, day out, while you're play-

. You don't miss the game. You miss the people."

Gordie Howe never thought about doing much else besides playing hockey, which he did for 26 NHL seasons. He has quit, it seems, more often than the New

York Islanders drink from the

Stanley Cup. Now 54, he is two years into his final retirement. "It's hard to believe I really am out of bockey," he said, voicing the thought of opposing players who collected hundreds of dents from Howe's elbows. He came back from retirement before because "it wasn't any fun. But the nice thing about now is, I have so many things to do. I cherish my idle

Howe is a singular exception to the retirement problem. His extraordinarily long career afforded him plenty of time to ponder the postgame years.

Carl Eller thought he had

planned well for life after football. A longtime Minnesota Viking, he retired in 1979 after one last season with Scattle. Eller had readied himself by investing in a liquor store, some fast-developing prop-erty and an apartment building.

"If all of those had worked out, everything would have been great, but when I ran into a bind with one, I found I was overextended

no one to turn to for help. "I had decided early in my career to make all my own decisions, and now I couldn't get any assistance," he said. "I really didn't cope with the problem. Instead, I used drugs to

Eller's drug problem led him to organize a program, supported but not sponsored by the NFL, de-signed to help athletes avoid a retirement gone wrong. Eller visits teams and talks with individual players about the pitfalls of retiring — business, marital adjust-ments, drugs that block out distasteful reality.

"The intention is to keep the athlete from being so vulnerable to all of that," Eller said. "Because the athlete has made the sacrifice to develop himself physically, he may not have enough on the other side to ensure financial security. Sometimes the price for becoming a successful athlete is too high."



Tears, but a singular exception.

Sometimes, that price might repeatedly throughout his retirement. Boh Hayes, an Olympic runner turned Dallas Cowboy, left football in 1975. Three years later, he was arrested for trafficking in cocaine and Quaaludes. He had served 10 months of a five-year jail

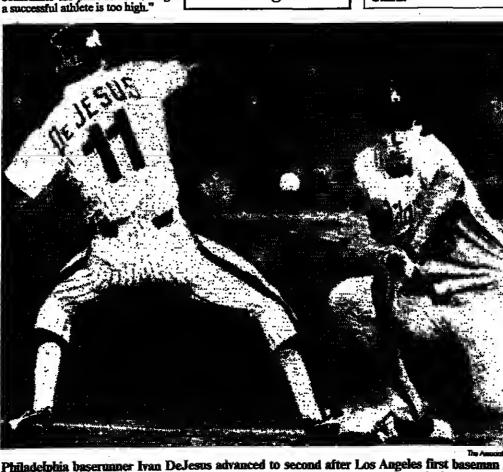
term when he was paroled in 1980. Until about six weeks ago, Hayes had worked for a real estate development company. Recently, he was arrested in Dallas on a drunk-driving charge.

Jesse Phillips retired from pro football in 1978. Last April, armed with a gun, he calmly walked into a Reno jewelry store. After shouting death threats to the store's four employees, he tied them up, stuffed a balf-dozen diamond rings and gold chains into his pockets and fled. Although Phillips had a history of defaulted bank loans and other financial woes, even be could not explain why he robbed

Trumpy, blames the game. "Football treats players like cans of soda," be said. "They use up the inside and throw away the outside....There are no opponents in the private sector, and the adjustment is near impossible. For 20 years, all you've known is that peak on the weekend.

his Sunday."

More Sports On Page 11



Philadelphia baserunner Ivan DeJesus advanced to second after Los Angeles first baseman Mike Marshall couldn't handle catcher Steve Yaeger's wild pickoff throw in Saturday's sixth inning.

financially," he said. "And I couldn't salvage anything." Eller felt like a failure. He had

Out of football, money and con-

In Cervia, Italy, New Zealand qualified for the semis when Chris Lewis beat Adriano Panatta, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2, Sunday to give New Zealand a 3-1 lead (Corrado Barazzatti downed the winners' Bruce Derim in the fifth match, 6-2, 6-3). Panatta and Paolo Bertolucci had kept Italy's hopes alive Saturday by outlasting Russell Simpson and Chris Lewis, 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 13-11. fidence, Eller stayed involved with drugs until, he says, "I just realized I had to get on with my life. I had to turn things around."

Cans of Soda

that store.
Phillips' former teammate, Bob

"Maybe Jess needed some excitement. Maybe the robbery was

minume. the! tales Zokol had started the day as the co-leader, at 10-under, with Terry Dichl. Dichl's par 72 Saturday left him at 206, along with Jim Colbert. Three shots back were Andy Bean and Roger Malthie. in her leader ingher alie? Belgians Win Tour de France Stages CHATEAULILN, France — Belgian Frank Hoste won Sunday's eighth stage of the Tour De France bicycling race. Hoste covered the 200.85-kilometer (about 124 miles) leg from Concarneau in five hours, ONEAN stage through Brittany. Verschuere clocked a 6:07.12 (6:06.42 with a bonns) to place ahead of Dutchman Aad Wijnands and Belgian William Tackacri. Australian Phil Anderson retains the overall lead. USFL to Have Drug Testing

uidin!

Mary Decker-Tabb of the United States after she broke the women's mile record at an international meet Friday night in Paris. Her 4:18.08 clocking shattered the mark of 4:20.89 set by Ludmila Veselkova of the Soviet Union last September in Bologna.

were radically re-examined."

Leftist

very, very critical," says Ed Gui-nan, a fellow seminarian who

founded the Community for Cre-

ative Nonviolence, "and it got him in a lot of trouble." Boston's

Archbishop Humberto Medeiros disapproved of "the whole style

of my priesthood," according to Carroll, "and I was always press-ing him to make a statement on

As the United States withdrew from Vietnam, he felt "a strong

intuition" that he would be leav-

ing the cloth. In 1974, he made

the formal request. "It was like a dam broke, and I discovered myself as a writer."

He wrote a play "Oh Farrell, Oh Family!" about the conflicts among a policeman and his two sons, which was showcased in

New York; another play about the IRA followed, then "Madon-

na Red," which "was like step-ping into a pair of shoes that were

already broken in," since it blend-

ed church controversy, Vietnam

and "a fantasy I used to have as a

priest -- that I would turn around

to the congregation and someona

His parents were disappointed with the career choice, but "the

irony was that leaving the priest-hood was my step into the main-

stream, the only way I was gonna

become your basic, middle-class

was going to shoot me."

LANGUAGE Circumloquations

By William Safire

NEW YORK - "Learn the right of coining words," wrote poet Leigh Hunt, "in the quick mint of joy."

It's no big deal, provided the

need for a word exists. Meteorologist is not a useful word, because it seems to mean "one who studies meteors." When I tune in a weather forecast, I am

rarely warned of falling meteors; therefore, I welcome a new word like weathercaster. In Omaha meteorologist Gary Wiese reviewed a forecast that had turned out wrong, and called his review

Safire an aftercast. That is good coinage simple, understandable, useful. Thomas Griffith at Time magazine offers a portmanteau coinage to describe roundabout chatterings: circumloquacious.

A couple of years ago, a New York Times editorialist described the notion of foreign aid being a burden as moondrift. William Steinroeder of Oceanside, N.Y. wrote me - as if I were responsible — to ask: "Is this a more heaveoly way of saying hogwash? The Times writer tells me it was a "subconscious neologism," and defines the word as "midway between twaddle and malarkey, an exignous fantasy; in-spired humbug." Perhaps associat-ed with the philosophy of Gover-

Not all situations need special words. J. Arthur Greenwood of White Plains, N.Y., wants me to advertise for "a fit designation for the 'ex-wife-with-whom-one-is-having-an-affair,' clearly a notion as pressingly in need of a name as neighbor-whose-house-is-on-Those situations are too special to warrant general nomen-

On the other hand, no word has emerged to fit the unmarried person living with another. This is my, uh, lady? Old man? Lover? Mistress? Roommate?" Nor is there a word in English for your child's in-laws to match the Yid-

The black hole in my vocabulary is for a feminine alternative to avuncular. My Uncle Straw used to sign his letters, "with avuncular affection," but if he had been my aunt, what could he have said? The

oation is crawling with aunts who have oo suitable adjective. Sugges-tions from Lexicographic Irregu-

lars will be accepted. AL HAIG, the former secretary of state whose vocabulary was so often skewered, will no longer be often skewered, will no longer be using Foggy Bottom as his forum. Policy differences aside, his departure is saddeming: Al was just getting the hang of the language.

For a time, at the Versailles summit, it appeared that he would suffer a reversal. He began a briefing using the Foruch word not-

ing using the French word pot-pourri in its correct meaning — a melange, or hodgepodge — but pronounced it "pot-POUR-y." That wasn't wrong, but the pre-ferred pronunciation is "po-pooespecially if you're in France.

He then recouped by using a Kissingerism correctly, which many of the press corps found confusing. "I think both leaders are extremely sensitive," said Haig, speaking no ill of Presidents Reagan and Mitterrand, "not to look like we're developing a con-dominium between Paris and Washington." (Read that "like" for "as it" and let it go.)

"If they did develop one," commented ABC correspondent Bill Stoller, "it would have to be advertised as 'six million rms, ocn vw." In this case, the current meaning of condominium shared ownership of an apartment house — is antedated by the diplomatic meaning: "joint rule or sov-ereignty." Today, a diplomatic condominium is a sort of highhanded divvying up of power to the sound of resentful hollering from alliance partners.

When a lack of direct communication between Haig and Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. chief delegate to the United Nations, led to a certain embarrassment, he used a good word to dismiss the shortcomings of diplomats, calling them "personal peccadilloes which tantalize you gentlemen so much."

petty sin, from the Latin peccare, to sin. Its use by a secretary of state recalls one of the great diplomatic code messages based on a pun, from Sir Charles Napier, who had been sent to gain control of the Indian province of Sind in the 1840. After the best of Hudge bad, the British general sent back his report in a single word: Peccavi. At the Foreign Office, his Latm-speaking colleagues immediately knew its import: "I have Sind."

James Carroll's Ministry

The Family Trade From Antiwar Protest to Thrillers

By Curt Suplee Washington Past Service

DOSTON — Allen Tate saw it coming. It was 1965, and one of the late poet's brightest students, a young Washingtonian, was determined to be both a writer and a Catholic priest. So Tate inscribed a book "To James Carroll, with best wishes for his two vocations.

"But then after he wrote that," Carroll remembered, "he looked up at me and said, You know, you can't have both of them."

Not at once, anyway: Carroll left the priesthood in 1974 to become a best-selling author. Yet both callings still contend in this boyish figure with the smiling pink face and generous Celtic sprinkle of freckles who opens his Beacon Hill door on a tangle of paradoxes:

An impassioned antiwar protester whose father, an Air Force general, was head of the Defense Intelligence Agency. A social-re-form firebrand whose books have made him rich. A profoundly moral writer who worries that he is not respectable enough. A man who believes that arms spending who believes that arms spending has made the United States "a garrison state," that "we are the oew Krupps," but has written his new spy novel, "Family Trade," to "pay tribute to my father and the privilege it was to grow up in his family."

Struggle

He defies categories, this 39-year-old who had to break with father and Fathers to find himself. But then, that's his point: to wrestle with the definitions forced on one by circumstance and blood, "to resist and embrace them," as he put it.

His novel "Madonna Red" (1976) is a Washington thriller with a difference, incorporating a Catholic priest who is a con-science-sick Vietnam veteran, a female IRA assassin and a crisis over the role of women in the church, "Mortal Friends" (1978) follows an Irish immigrant who climbs into respectability by sinking into sin, from a Tipperary rebellion in the 1920s to venal politics and gory clan wars in contemporary Boston, "Fault Lines" (1980) portrays a family's brutally

manipulative custody fight against a backdrop of war pro-test. And "Family Trade" rico-chets across four decades as Jake McKay, a Georgetown University freshman groping to know him-self, sees his father's CIA career ruined when Jake's British uncle

defects to the Soviets.

Earnings on the first three books ran to seven figures; and the new novel, a Book-of-the-Month-Club main selection, has just broken the slump in reprint sales, drawing a million dollars from New American Library. Which makes possible life here in the sumptuous cobblestone calm of Beacon Hill's row houses.

In the sun-dappled kitchen, Carroll and his wife, novelist Alexandra Marshall, scuttled up lunch, pausing to tend their children, Elizabeth, 2, and month-old Patrick, stepping over Marshall's two aging tomcats ("the bane of my existence," Carroll mutters). In these connubial tableaux, Carroll, in ruddy trim from running and tennis, looked like a hissfully secular and collegiate Bostonian.

But follow him up to his dormered study ("This is where the Irish maid used to live, one of those Bridgets"), where a few the bare walls, where he writes in longhand on a small plain table, and the sense of religious rigor re-

He has made a ministry of fiction, in which the terrible determinism of heritage becomes a genetic original sin, the most vicious transgressions are treated with confessional compassion and narration is tantamount to absolution. "It's true," he said quietly, "the word, the speaking of the word is the act of imagination, the bealing faculty in human beings."

Carroll's parents "broke out of the Irish ghetto" in Chicago and moved to Alexandria, where he and his four brothers grew up. Always expecting that his family would be transferred, he had "no sense of place," no sense of heri-tage, either. Carroll writes in "Family Trade" that "Irishmen, even assimilated ones, were never more than an inch away from their feelings of inferiority" and "within an inch also of their re-

American " He enrolled at Georgetown and By then the city was seething cess of each book itself."

got constant questions about the family espionage trade. "What happens to Jake in this novel is what I fentasized happening at the time." All fantasy, however: Although there was an ominous red telephone in the house, "My old man might as well have sold shoes for a living — it was that dramatic." He finally entered a seminary of the liberal, campus-oriented Paulists, where "I learned to think and my values By the late 1960s, his father had become DIA head and Carroll had become a devout leftist. He had been harassed by Nazis at a Lincoln Memorial vigil for the Civil Rights Act and marched on the Pentagon, where "I knew very well which window up there was my old man's office."
He became chaplain at Boston
University, where "he was always

Author and ex-priest Carroll.

with unrest over school desegregation. He volunteered as a busing monitor, and on the first day found himself lying on the floor of a bus with a couple of dozen young blacks ("We were afraid of getting shot") driving at 60 miles per hour through the narrow streets into Southie. "Tve never been so scared in my life," called Carroll, who determined to write a covel that would explain "how the Irish got to be so cultur-ally insecure and threatened. I was opposed to racism, but I was also sympathetic. And I was irked with people who were self-rightcous about Irish meathead racists." The book became "Mortal

While he was working out that story, Carroll met Marshall, anthor of three covels including "Gus in Bronze," who shared the same agent - Don Cutler, an Episcopal priest. They say they have avoided the tensions notorious in literary couples. "It's a source of mutual support," says Carroll. "I have a lot more readers and more money, but for both of us the primary issue is the sucLETTER FROM ZURICH

Senator vs. Housewife

By Jan Kriesemer

ZURICH — Until a few months L ago, Jost Dillier was one of Switzerland's most distinguished political figures. Now he is out of office, for the simple reason that voters in his constituency concluded that he had become too power-

Their decision to oust him may have been somewhat peremptory. Yet it illustrates the workings of the Swiss system, which despite its shortcomings is extremely sensitive to public opinion.

In many ways, Switzerland's federal structure resembles that of the United States. National laws are enacted by two chambers, like the Senate and the House of Representatives. But a good deal of power resides in its cantons, which are the equivalent of the American

Dillier, a native of Obwalden, one of the country's least populous cantons, had served for more than a decade in the Standerat (Council of State), as the senate is called (Actually Obwalden is only a "half - Nidwalden is the other canton' half of Unterwalden - but it has its own representative in the Ständerat.) Last year, Dillier rose to the position of speaker, the second highest legislative post in the

Unlike members of the lower house, who are elected nationally, senators are chosen by cantonal assemblies. These local legislatures are composed in most cantons of delegates elected by secret ballot.

But in small cantons such as Obwalden, where the assemblies are known as Landsgemeinden, the entire adult citizenry has the right to speak up and even recommend legislation.

In senatorial elections, citizens gather in the town square. If oo-body objects, the head of the assembly announces that the incumbent will be returned for another term to Bern, the Swiss capital.

Given his record, Dillier confidently expected that he would be re-elected. But a young man, defy-ing tradition, proposed that a vote be taken. In fact, two votes were held—and Dillier, to his astonishment, went down to defeat.

There had been no speeches or debates. A narrow majority of Obwalden's ocarly 20,000 voters had decided that they disliked Dillier's attitude toward a housewife who had critical him in a letter to a local newspaper.

Besides being a politician, Dil-lier is involved in family construction and transportation compa-nies. The woman contended in her

letter that his business activities constituted a conflict of interest.

He responded by suing her for slander, claiming that she had injured his reputation. Though there was no proof of wrongdoing by Dillier, most of Obwalden's citizens falt that he mes toward citizens zens felt that he was trying to intimidate a critic. The incident has focused the

spotlight on these local assemblies whose origin dates back centuries. They are being praised by political commentators here as a model of an institution that best reflects the popular will.

The Dillier experience has also attracted much attention for underlining an almost folkloric example of an arrogant politician being brought down by the people. Swin-zerland, after all, is the country of William Tell.

The case is ironic as well because the fuss was started by a woman — and women were not given the right to vote here in naare still barred from voting for local assemblies in two cantons

Women's organizations are fighting to change the situation, charging that the anti-female restrictions in the two cantons are a violation of civil liberties. They also point to the contradiction of women enjoying the vote in na-tional elections while being excluded in local contests.

But Appenzell, a canton in in ille eastern Switzerland, again decided recently by a two-to-one margin to keep women out of community of-

Sooner or later, though, women will gain the franchise even in the last bastions of masculine exclusivity, and Swiss democracy will then move closer to perfection. It is atready working well compared to the rest of the world.

01982, International Writers' Service

Flood in North Argentina

FORMOSA, Argentina - The Paraguay River, in its worst flooding in more than 70 years, has left up to 23,000 people homeless and 296,000 acres (123,000 hectares) of land covered with water in Formo. sa province 590 miles (944 kilometers) north of Buenos Aires.

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This Speedmaster Professional by Omega, in white or yellow 18 ct. solid gold, commemorates that momentous event. Its case back is in sapphire glass, so you may admire the beauty of its mechanical movement.

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